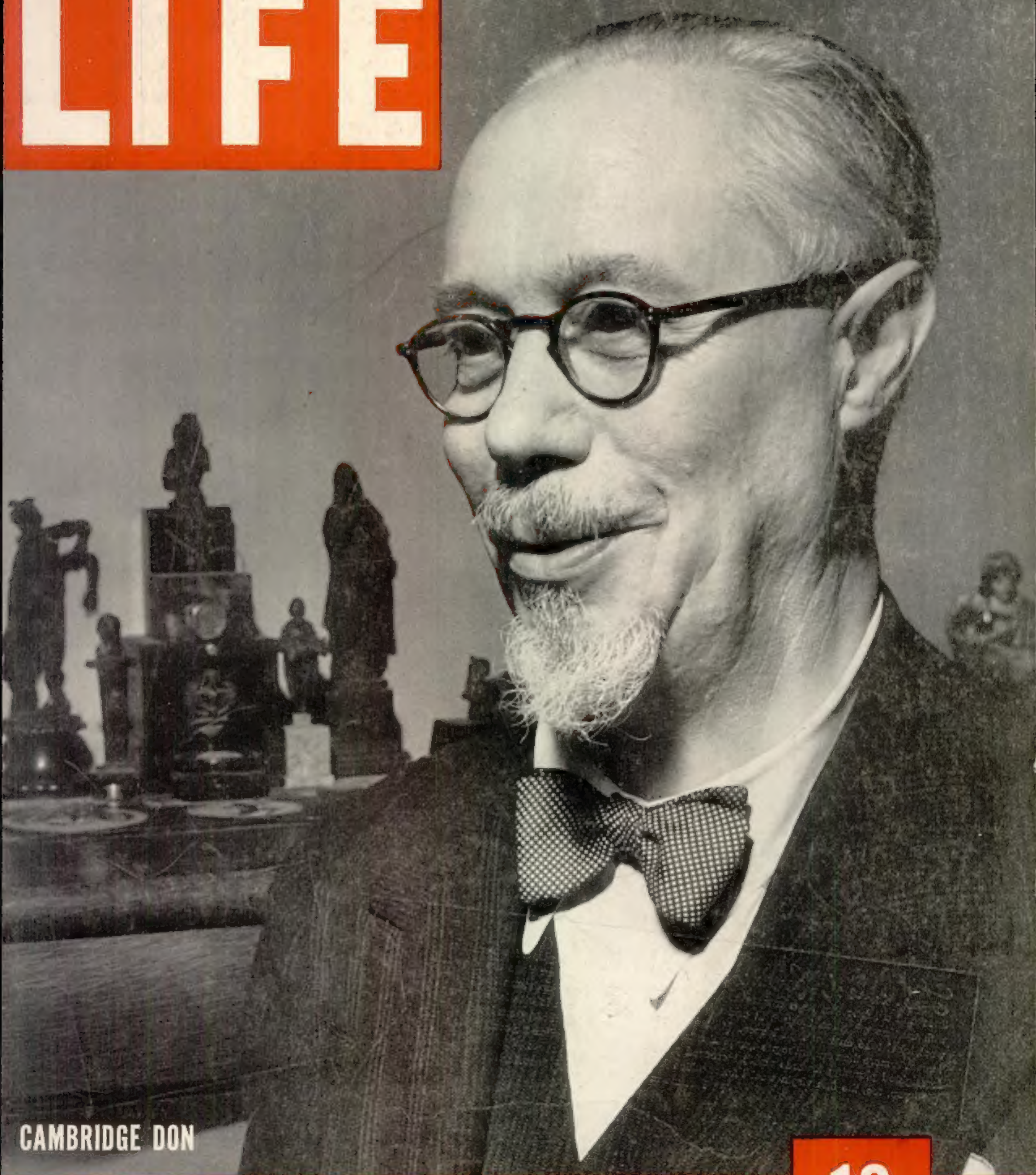


LIFE



CAMBRIDGE DON

SEPTEMBER 20, 1943 **10** CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$4.50



Loomed for you A pinch of designer's magic, a few sensitive lines and a fabric that turns a mere suit into a sensation. Because your days are crowded with wartime activities, the trim fit and tailored lines pledged by the Forstmann virgin wool label take on new significance. Millions of yards of fine uniform fabrics for our armed forces . . . more than our entire pre-war production . . . are pouring from Forstmann looms. But foresighted planning towards vastly increased productive facilities makes it possible for us to give you, too, the fine virgin wool fabrics which have made Forstmann world famous.

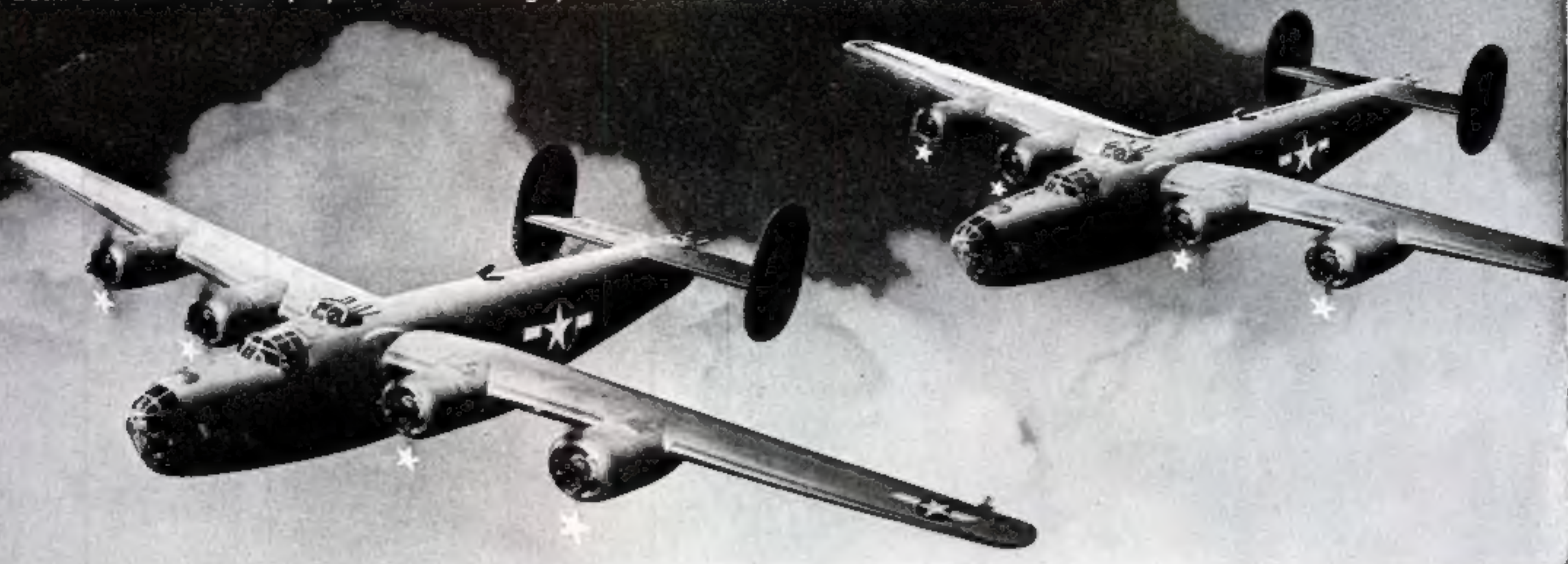
Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, New Jersey.

FORSTMANN

100% VIRGIN WOOL



The Army-Navy "E" proudly flies over Buick plants in both Flint, Mich., and Melrose Park, Ill., having been awarded to Buick people for outstanding performance in the production of war goods.



WHAT'S BETTER THAN PRECISION BOMBING?

NOTHING, perhaps. Unless it's precision bombing *plus* bigger bomb load and extra speed.

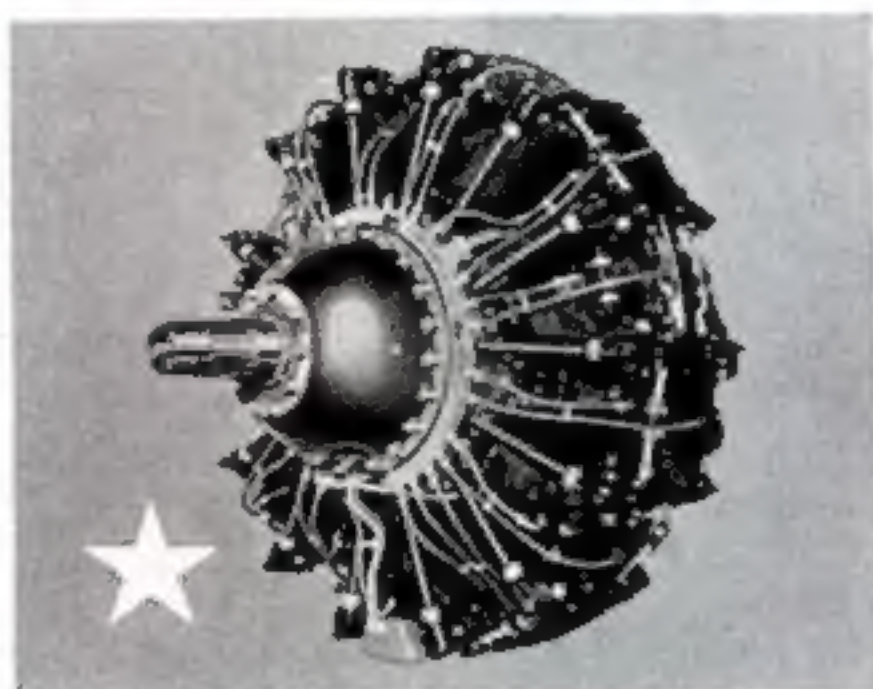
So we call your attention to the characteristics (and the deeds) of that good American bombing plane, the Liberator, shown here.

It carries a husky load over record-setting distances.

With its retracting bomb-bay doors, it takes its run over the target without halt or hesitation, so it's heart's-delight for a sharp-eyed bombardier.

And with four big Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, it has plenty of power and plenty of speed to

get in fast, get home fast — and get back for more cracks at the enemy.

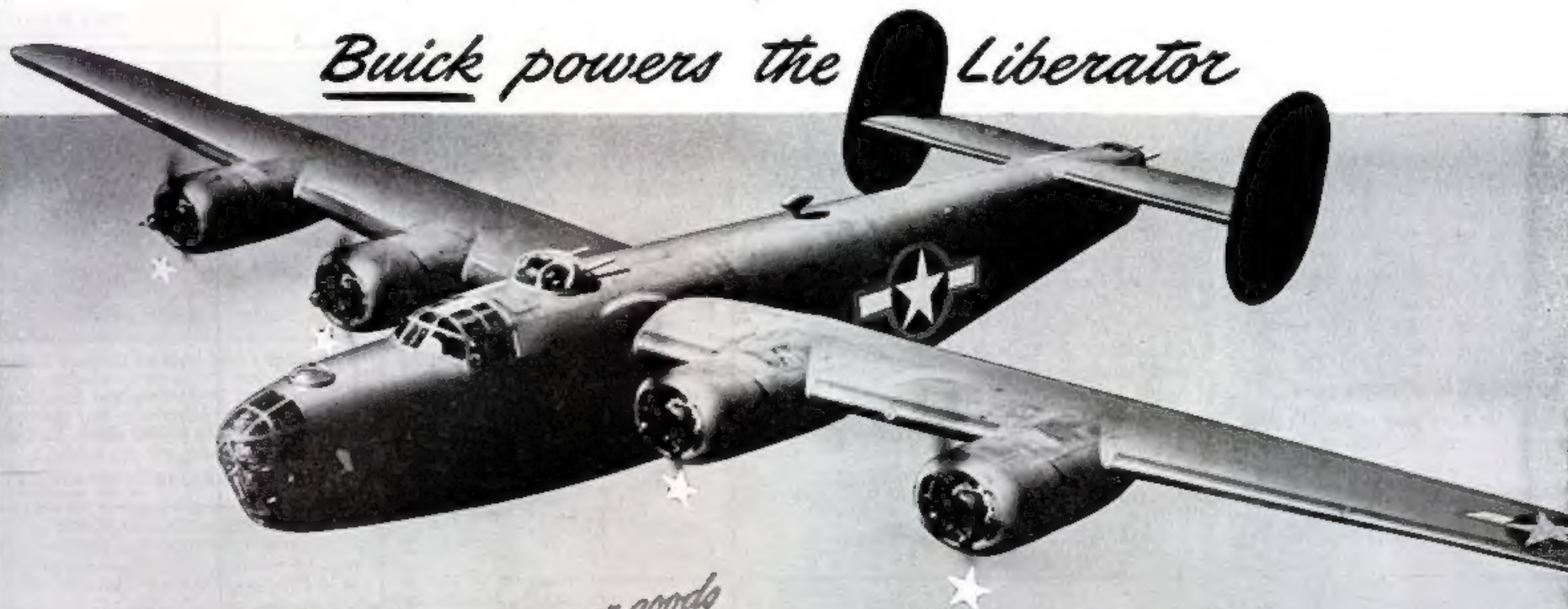


HERE'S WHERE BUICK COMES IN

It so happens that Buick builds those engines. All the thousands we turn out go straight to plants where the Liberator gets its start in life.

Looking at its record — and it's written daily in the papers for you to read — do you blame us for taking a little honest pride in that fact?

Buick powers the Liberator



war goods
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BETTER BUY BONDS • **BUICK** DIVISION OF **GENERAL MOTORS** • BETTER BUY BONDS

This One



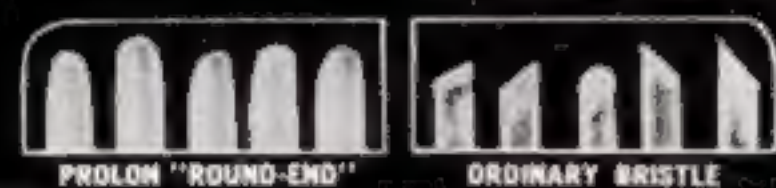
RW2R-301-H2RZ

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WHAT A PURR-R-FECT NAME FOR SUCH
A BEE-YOU-TIFUL CHEE-ILD!
PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PROLON



For years only hog bristle made
fine tooth brushes. Then Science
made round-end **PROLON**



Actual Photomicrographs

Bonded Pro-phy-lac-tic

WITH PROLON BRISTLES
A PRODUCT OF DUPONT CHEMISTRY

Far and away the best of the new
synthetic tooth brush bristles, being
marketed under various trade names,
are those made by duPont.

"Prolon" is our trade name for the very
finest grade of this duPont synthetic
bristle.

PROLON—no finer bristle made

So, when you read or hear competitive
tooth brush claims, ask yourself this:
How can the same duPont bristle, in
another brush under another name, last
longer or clean better than under the
name "Prolon" in a Pro-phy-lac-tic
Tooth Brush? You know the answer
... it can't!

Only PROLON has "round ends"

Pro-phy-lac-tic's big plus is that Prolon
is the only synthetic bristle that is
rounded at the ends.

It's a fact! Under a special patented

process, exclusive with Pro-phy-lac-tic,
we smooth and round the end of each
and every Prolon bristle in the Bonded
Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush. See for
yourself how much gentler these round
ends are on tender gums!

And with PROLON these other "extras"

In addition to Round-End Prolon, the
Bonded Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush
gives you these three important "ex-
tras": 1. The famous Pro-phy-lac-tic
end tuft, for ease in reaching hard-to-
get-at back teeth. 2. Scientific grouping
of bristles to permit thorough cleansing
of brush after using. 3. A written guar-
antee for six full months of use.

Next time, get the most for your money
... get the Bonded Pro-phy-lac-tic
Tooth Brush.

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC BRUSH CO., Florence, Mass.



Attention! Users of
Smaller Brushes

Bonded Pro-phy-lac-tic 2-Row PROFES-
SIONAL gives you Round-End Prolon
plus extra agility of professional-type
compact brush head, only one inch long.

Same price ... same package,
marked with yellow band.



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS MISSOURI RIVER

Sirs:

In the Aug. 30 issue your article on
the Missouri River states that it is the
longest river in the United States.

The Mississippi River is the longest
river in the United States.

JEROME B. JONES

Baltimore, Md.

• The Mississippi from its source in
Minnesota to the Delta—2,470 miles.
The Missouri from Three Forks,
Mont. to its junction with the Missis-
sippi—2,475 miles.—ED.

Sirs:

Being a native Coloradan, I don't like
to see you give Wyoming credit for the
source of the South Platte in your map



of the Missouri River Basin. Shouldn't
it be a couple of hundred miles farther
south?

LIEUT. (JG) A. M. SCHWIESO,
U. S. N. R.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

• Native Coloradan Schwieso forgets
that the North Platte also rises in his
state. See map.—ED.

LINDY DIAGRAM

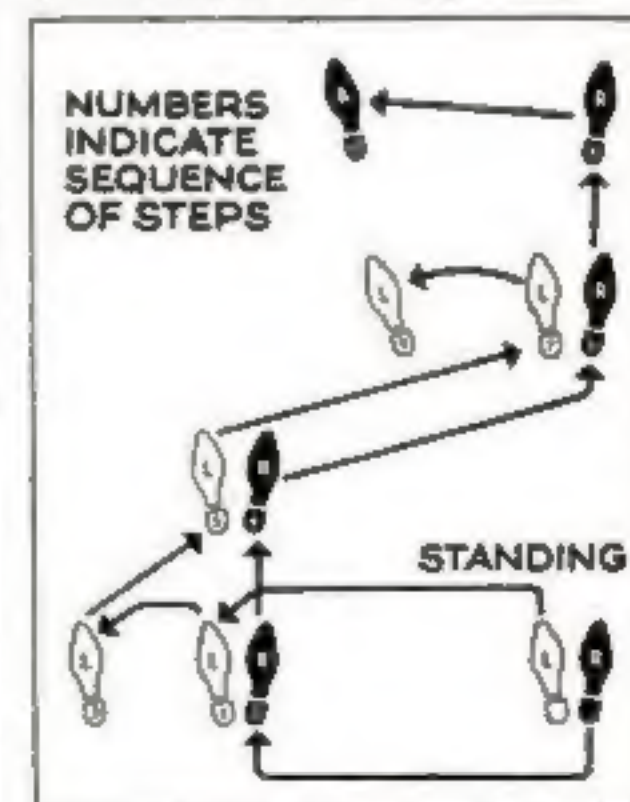
Sirs:

I've been dying to learn the Lindy
Hop ever since I saw LIFE's essay in
the Aug. 23 issue. Could you diagram
its fundamental step?

BARBARA NORTON

International Falls, Minn.

• Below, the Lindy as diagrammed for
LIFE by Arthur Murray. Cautions
Mr. Murray: "This is only the rudimen-
tary footwork. The rhythm, which
is more important, must be learned
by watching and listening."—ED.



ANTHONY EDEN

Sirs:

Superlatives and bouquets to LIFE's
Noel F. Busch for his graciously de-
scriptive and picturesque article on
Anthony Eden (LIFE, Aug. 30).

PVT. ROBERT LAUER

Camp Kohler, Calif.

Sirs:

There is one thing I would like to
know about Anthony Eden; what does

(continued on p. 4)

I don't
wanna be a
"Little Soldier"



"BE A LITTLE SOLDIER and take your lax-
ative!", I used to say to Bobby. And
then what a fuss he'd make! Poor kid,
no wonder he carried on so. That
medicine not only tasted bad—it left
him feeling weak as a kitten...

**SOME LAXATIVES ARE
TOO STRONG!**



NO TROUBLE NOW, I THOUGHT, when I
bought what was supposed to be a
very mild laxative. But Bobby gagged
on that, too—said it tasted awful.
When he did manage to get some
down, it merely stirred up his little
insides without giving proper relief...

**SOME LAXATIVES ARE
TOO MILD!**



FINALLY I GOT WISE to Ex-Lax! Right
off, Bobby loved its good chocolate
taste. And Ex-Lax worked fine, too.
Thoroughly, effectively—but gently!
When taken in proper doses, Ex-Lax
is not too strong, not too mild...

EX-LAX IS JUST RIGHT!

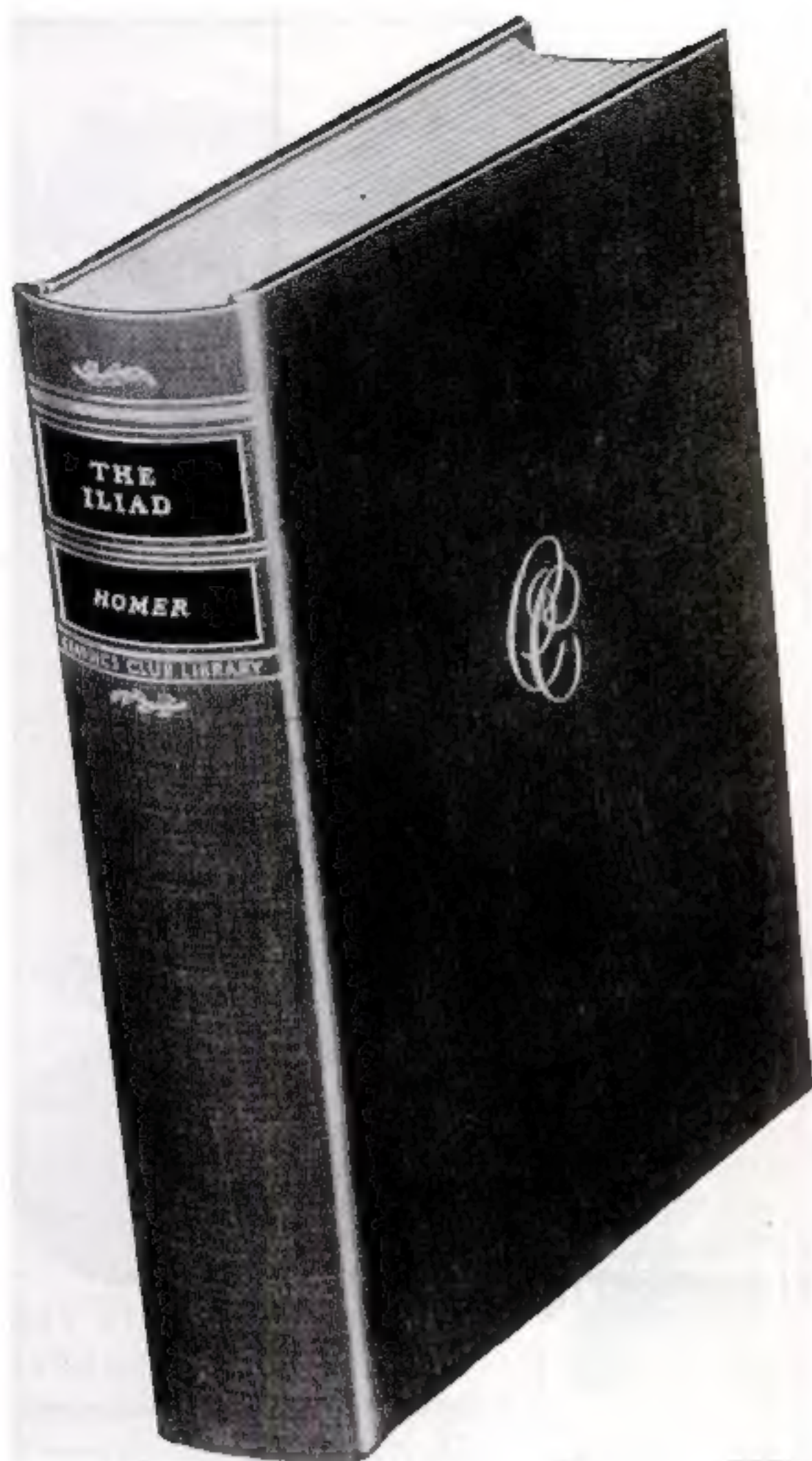
IF YOU NEED A LAXATIVE
WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD—

Don't shove yourself with harsh, upsetting purgatives. Take
Ex-Lax! It's thoroughly effective, but kind and gentle.

As a precaution use only as directed.

EX-LAX
THE "HAPPY MEDIUM" LAXATIVE

10c and 25c at all drug stores



Free.....to you

AS A TRIAL-MEMBERSHIP GIFT FROM

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This Beautifully Bound, Superbly Decorated Edition of

THE ILIAD OF HOMER

*In the famous translation for modern readers,
by Samuel Butler*

FOR nearly three thousand years this majestic epic has stirred all mankind. Alexander the Great carried it into battle in a jewelled casket. Now, in this handsome library edition, it is yours free as a gift!

Here is a gorgeous pageant of unforgettable people, mighty adventure, and profound human wisdom. You will chuckle as the gods wrangle over the fate of Paris, abductor of irresistible Helen of Troy; despair with Achilles at Agamemnon's bickering for possession of a captive girl; weep with Hecuba for her fallen sons. You'll feel the excitement of this drama as though you were *there*—through the magic of Homer, the "blind bard" whom other writers for centuries have tried to match!

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WILL you add this lovely volume to your home library now—as a membership gift from The CLASSICS CLUB? You are invited to join today... and to receive on approval beautifully bound editions of the world's greatest masterpieces, which were chosen by the four distinguished judges shown at the left.

Suppose an expert on the world's greatest reading were to visit your home. No matter how much or how little education you may have had, you would listen enthralled as your famous guest spoke glowingly of the greatest books of all time, what warm friends you can make of them, and how they can help anyone attain a fuller, richer life.

At the request of The Classics Club, four authorities formed themselves into a Selection Committee to choose the masterpieces which offer the greatest enjoyment and value to the "pressed-for-time" men and women of today. They agreed that every book selected must receive the unanimous vote of all four members of the Committee. And the newly-formed Classics Club now presents these great books to you.

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The Classics Club is different from all other book clubs in these four ways: 1. Its sole purpose is to distribute to its own members the world's great classics at low prices. 2. Its basic price is lower than that of any other book club. 3. Its Charter Members are not obligated to take any specific number of books. 4. All its volumes are bound in attractive Classics Club bindings.

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You are invited to accept a Trial Membership in The Classics Club. With your first book will be sent an advance notice about future selections. You may reject any book you do not wish.

As a Trial Member, you need not take any specific number of books—only the ones you want. No money need be paid in advance, no membership fees. You may cancel membership at any time.

The Classics Club is a lastingly worthwhile book club offering an economical method of acquiring beautiful, uniformly-bound masterpieces of enduring merit. These expertly chosen volumes will become a complete home library in themselves. For years to come they will provide you and your children with thousands of hours of the most pleasurable and profitable reading.

We suggest that you mail this Invitation Form to us at once. Paper, printing, binding costs are rising, and these low prices—as well as your FREE copy of THE ILIAD OF HOMER—cannot be assured unless you respond promptly. THE CLASSICS CLUB, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

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Your FREE copy of The Iliad of Homer will come in whichever edition you check.

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BILL DOESN'T SEEM TO HAVE HIS OLD PEP LATELY... I WONDER IF FOOD SHORTAGES HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT

Don't let
food shortages
deprive you of needed
vitamins

This time of year you ought to feel great! If you don't—check up on your vitamins and minerals. You can make sure of them—all you need—in spite of food shortages. Just supplement your diet with Vimms. Vimms give you all the vitamins Government experts say are essential, balanced in the formula doctors endorse, and they also give you all the minerals commonly lacking! Vimms are scientifically designed to help make meals complete.



COME ON, BILL. AREN'T YOU EVER GOING TO QUIT?

NOT AS LONG AS I'VE GOT THAT OLD VIMMS FEELING

You'll like everything about Vimms. They're little tablets, easy to swallow whole, pleasant tasting when chewed. And they cost only a nickel a day in the Family Size. Don't let yourself get tired, nervous, low in resistance because you're not getting enough vitamins. Get Vimms and get that Vimms feeling. No fattening calories. For free sample, write Lever Brothers Company, Dept. L-5, Pharmaceutical Div., Cambridge, Mass. (Offer good in U. S. A. only.)

Buy Vimms from your druggist—the qualified vitamin dealer.

See what 3 Vimms a day supply

(In terms of a good food source of each vitamin and mineral)

VITAMIN A	VITAMIN B ₁	VITAMIN B ₂ (G)	VITAMIN C	VITAMIN D	VITAMIN P-P (Nicotinamide)	CALCIUM	PHOSPHORUS	IRON
as much as 18 parts BUTTER	as much as 1/2 lb. cooked LIVER	as much as 1/2 QUART MILK	as much as 5 ex. TOMATO JUICE	as much as 1 1/2 oz. COD LIVER OIL	as much as 3 1/2 lb. STEAK	as much as 1 1/2 oz. Amer. CHEESE	as much as 1 1/2 EGGS	as much as 2 cups SPINACH

All the essential vitamins... all the minerals commonly lacking.
Three convenient sizes. 24 tablets, 50¢; 96 tablets, \$1.75; 288 tablets, \$5.00

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

P.C., M.C., J.P., D.C.L. stand for following his name?

WILLIAM OSOVSKY
Chattanooga, Tenn.

● Eden's titles are Privy Councillor, Military Cross, Justice of Peace, and Doctor of Civil Law.—ED.

Sirs:

In your story on Anthony Eden you state in the closing paragraph that Anthony Eden may never be Prime Minister but that he will "surely be remembered for his hate." Such a statement is utterly absurd, childish and completely lacking in humor and dignity.

J. TEN-BROECK BAKER
Brooklyn, N. Y.

● The hats are still worth remembering. See below.—ED.



BLACK WIDOWS

Sirs:

As I read your account (LIFE, Aug. 30) of how black widow spiders have been drafted and cunningly induced to spin thread for gun-sight cross hairs, I recalled that long ago a king of England talked of enlisting spiders in his war effort. Richard II, returning to England from Ireland with only a few personal attendants, hears that a large rebel army has taken the field against him. He is reported by Shakespeare to have addressed English soil thus:

Feed not thy sovereign's foe, my gentle earth,...

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And heavy-gaited toads lie in their way....

ROOSEVELT WALKER
Athens, Ga.

CAPITAL CABBIES

Sirs:

"The Capital's Cabbies" (LIFE, Aug. 30) leaves me amazed. As a bitter, veteran rider of the capital's cabs, I've learned Washington's taxi drivers are, by and large, not the adorable old rascals Mr. Whipple makes them.

Great defenders of flowering womanhood, they have nonetheless made standard operating procedure out of overcharging bewildered Government girls. Their cabs are often covered with patriotic notices and stickers, but they consistently gyp servicemen.

CORP. STUART SCHULBERG,
U.S.M.C.

Quantico, Va.



FOUNTAIN FAVORITE FOR YEARS, NOW IN BOTTLES, TOO

"Glaring" mistakes — #7



CYCLING—it's a mistake to let harsh, reflected sun glare tax your eyes! Threeply, laminated Polaroid Day Glass lenses filter out dazzling reflected glare, yet give you ample "seeing" light. Scarce because we're busy with U. S. Government orders, but you'll find them in some stores... \$1.95, complete with case.

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Polaroid Corp.

POLAROID[®] DAY GLASSES

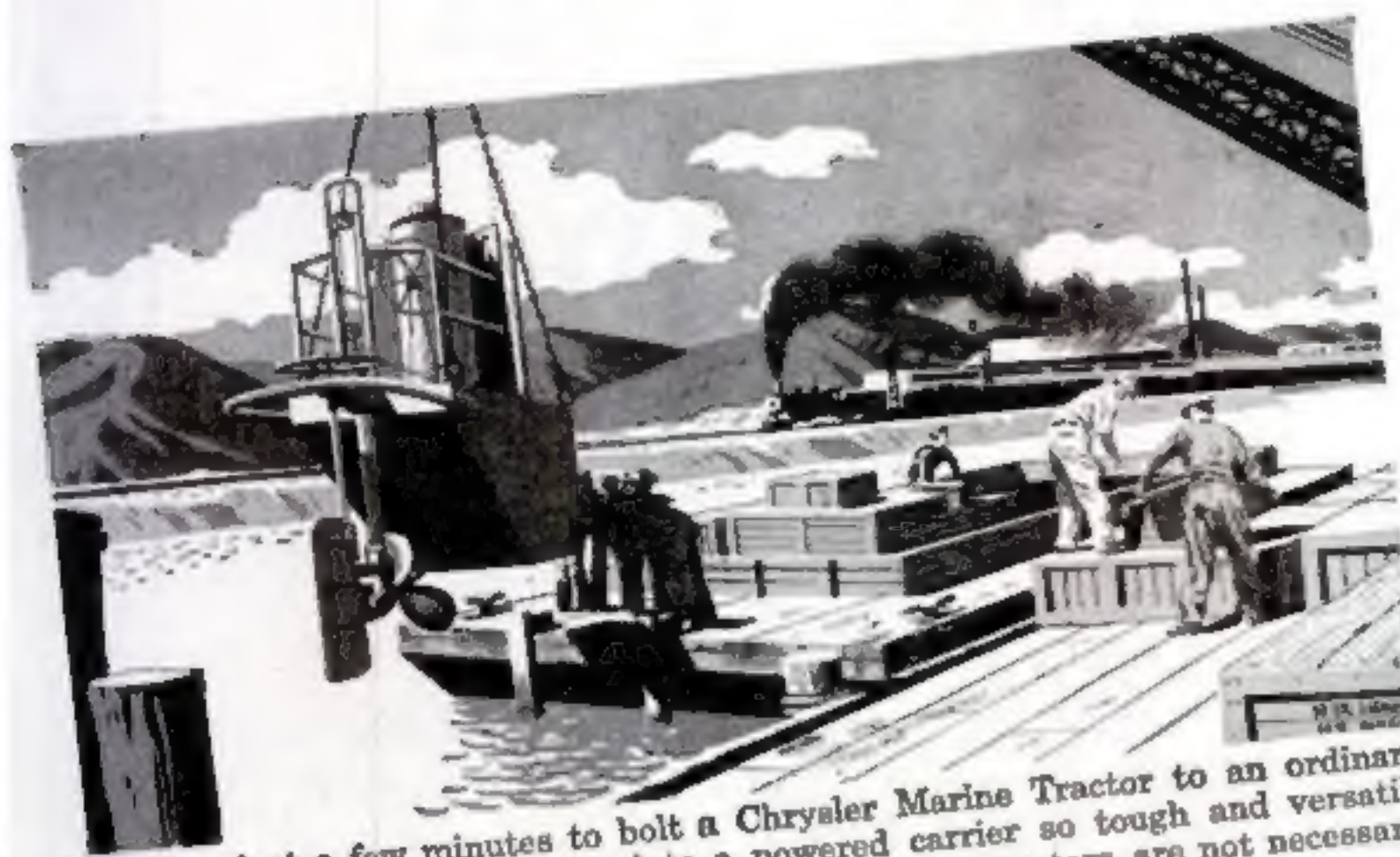


American Optical
SOUTHBRIDGE COMPANY MASSACHUSETTS

(continued on p. 8)

THE NAVY CALLS IT "SEA MULE"

... and the Navy knows!



It takes just a few minutes to bolt a Chrysler Marine Tractor to an ordinary barge. This converts the barge into a powered carrier so tough and versatile that the Navy calls it "Sea Mule" ... and trained operators are not necessary.



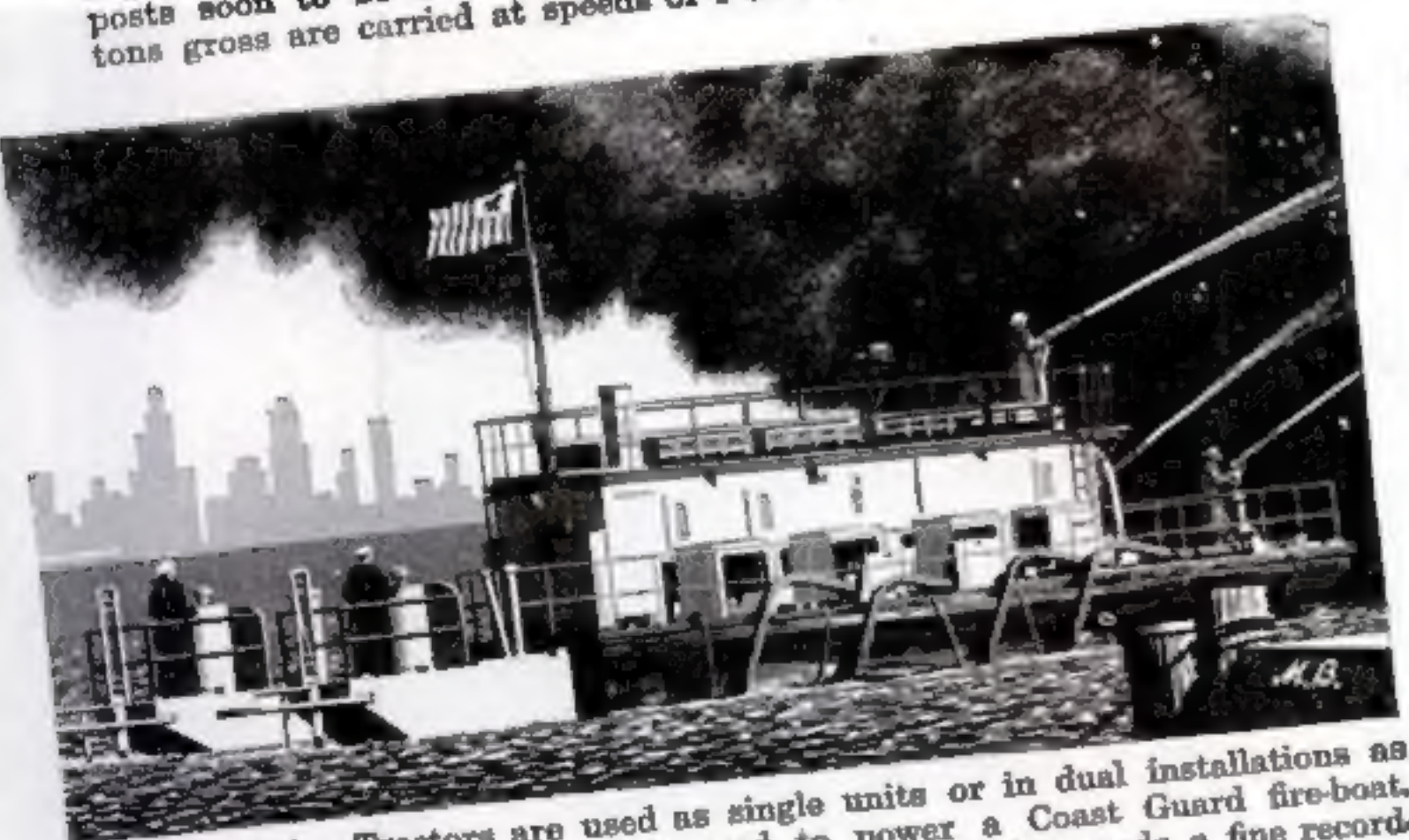
Up the hot muddy reaches of the mysterious Amazon churns the "Sea Mule", seeking wild latex rubber in the jungles, to augment our supplies curtailed by Jap occupation of Malaya. Its shallow draft permits it to go anywhere.



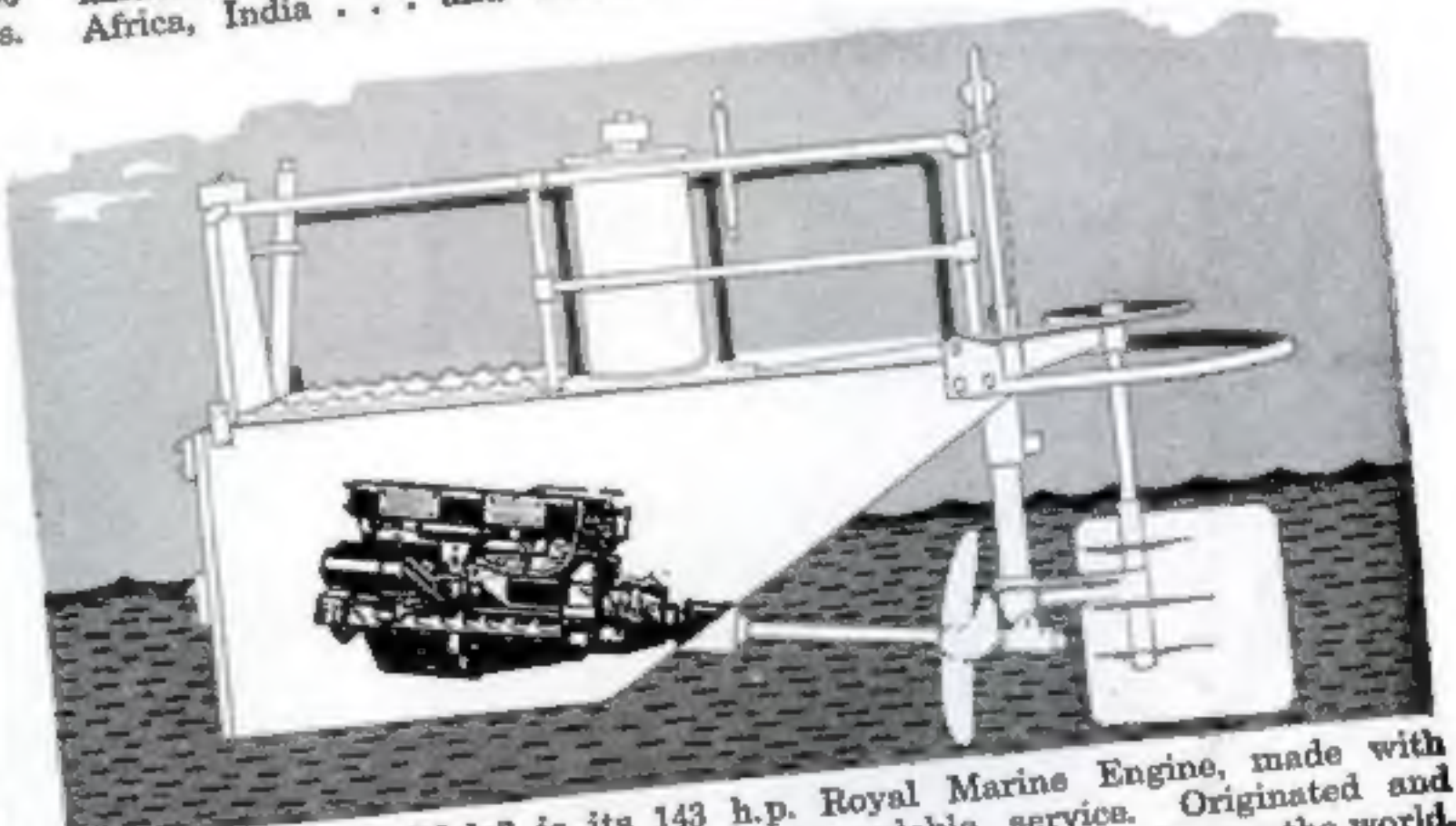
Right now the "Sea Mule" is pushing vital Army stores up the Yukon, to remote posts soon to be snowbound in the white Alaskan wilderness. Loads of 500 tons gross are carried at speeds of 4 to 7 knots per hour in average currents.



Primarily designed for ship-to-shore hauling, the Chrysler Marine Tractor has landed thousands of tons of cargo on the piers and beaches of Britain, Australia, Africa, India ... and wherever else American armed forces are today.



Chrysler Marine Tractors are used as single units or in dual installations as shown here. This multiple unit is used to power a Coast Guard fire-boat. Such equipment is now in service on both coasts and has made a fine record.



Heart of the "Sea Mule" is its 143 h.p. Royal Marine Engine, made with Chrysler technical precision for long, dependable service. Originated and developed by Chrysler Division, it serves the cause of freedom all over the world.

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER DIVISION: Industrial Engines • Marine Engines • Marine Tractors • Navy Pontoons • Harbor Tugs • Anti-Aircraft Cannon Parts • Tank Engine Assemblies • Tank Parts • Airplane Wing Panels • Fire Fighting Equipment • Air Raid Sirens • Gun Boxes • Navy Searchlight Reflectors.

BACK THE ATTACK — WITH WAR BONDS



CHRYSLER

DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

THE NATION-WIDE CHRYSLER DEALER ORGANIZATION OFFERS OWNERS SERVICE FACILITIES TO MEET THEIR WARTIME TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

"Since rationing...you can SEE the difference in tires!"



IN the twenty months folks have had to get along on prewar tires, they've found out that Goodyears *do* have the quality-plus we dealers have always claimed for them. There's no longer any question about that. Today motorists who bought Goodyears before Pearl Harbor have the proof right on their wheels!

Look at these Goodyear veterans
Here on this page, you see pictured a few examples of how Goodyear tires

are standing up, typical of many cases among our customers.

And mind you, all these tires had piled up sizable mileage before gas and speed restrictions began. Now after 40,000 to 50,000 miles, they're still carrying on.

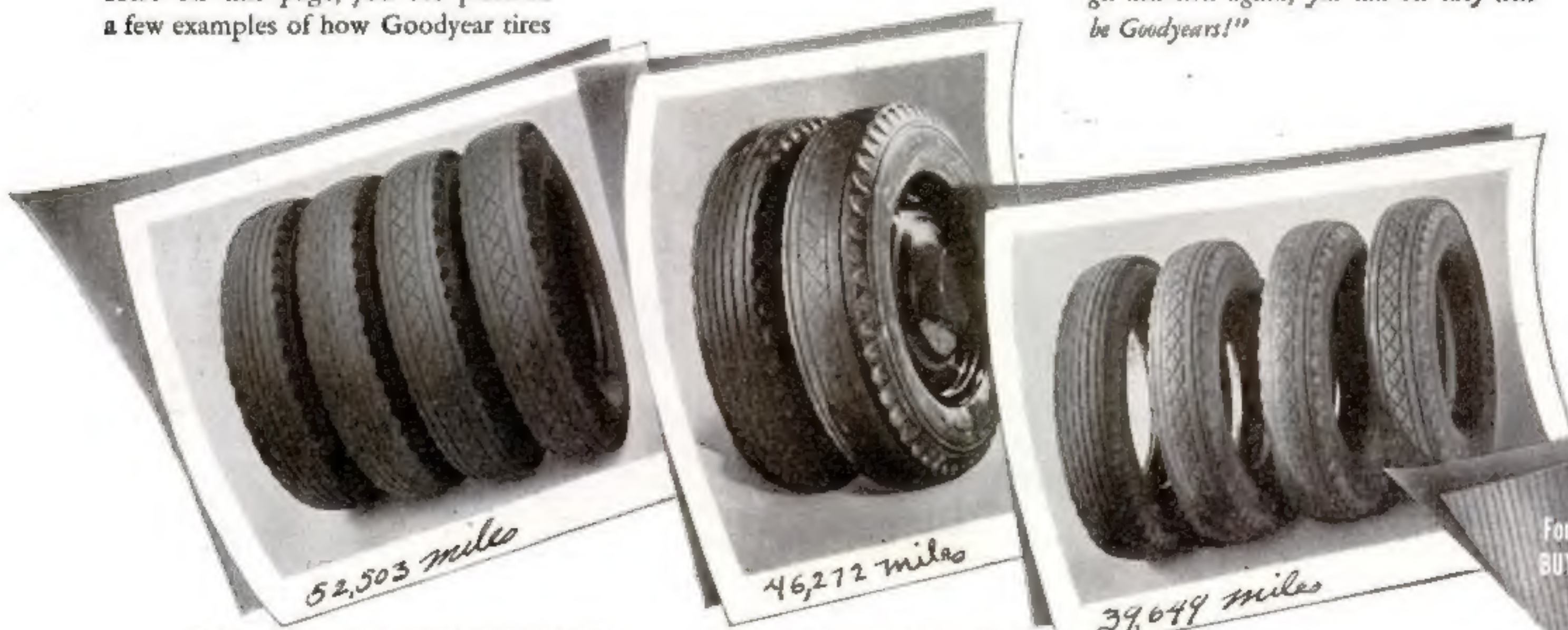
Nor is that all. Carcasses as sound as these will be good for many thousands of miles' additional use, when the time comes for a Goodyear Extra-Mileage recapping job.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER TIRES ARE HERE

Now—sooner than expected, but in very limited number—Goodyear syn-

thetic rubber tires are available to essential civilian drivers holding "B" and "C" cards. In them you will find the same structural excellence, the same tire-building skill that gave pre-war Goodyears such long life.

Whether or not you are eligible for these synthetic tires, make the most of the reserve mileage remaining in your present Goodyears. Have them inspected regularly; install LifeGuards to protect them from puncture injuries; follow wartime driving rules. As the miles mount up, you'll find yourself saying like so many others, "*As soon as I can get new tires again, you can bet they will be Goodyears!*"



I have on my car a set of four-ply Goodyears that have now traveled 52,503 miles and were recently passed o.k. by the tire inspector. I expect to get 5,000 to 10,000 more miles before recapping.

L. A. Dedrich
Plain, Wisconsin

In May 1941 I got a set of Goodyears. Today my speedometer reads 46,272 miles and the tires still have considerable tread. I am convinced the record is not an accident.

J. F. Neutra
6241 Osage Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

I got a set of Goodyears in 1940 and now have 39,649 miles on them without puncture, blow-out or flat on ANY tire—and they look good for many thousands more.

J. B. Penner
Rural Route #1
Alto, Michigan

★
For Victory
BUY BONDS
★

FROM OUR GALLERY OF GOODYEAR VETERANS



HOW TO GET MAXIMUM WARTIME MILEAGE

(1) Drive under 35 miles per hour. (2) Drive only when necessary. (3) Keep 4-ply tires inflated to 30 pounds; 6-ply to 35 pounds. (4) Avoid sudden stops and starts. (5) Avoid bruising your tires. (6) Share your car with your neighbor. (7) Have your tires inspected regularly.

Regular tire maintenance service costs little under the Goodyear Tire-Life Extension Plan. Ask your dealer.

52,000 miles

I want you to know about my set of Goodyears. I got them in October 1940 - just regular four-plys. I expected to trade in my car in a year, however, then Pearl Harbor came along and tire restrictions. These tires now have 52,000 miles on them - and still have enough tread for another 10,000 miles! I drove pretty fast before the war, over all kinds of roads. So my tire mileage isn't due to babying - they're just darned good tires. I only wish I could order another set like them now.

Chas. H. Blanchard
6751 North Newgard Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

GOOD YEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

A New Thrill in Radio

GOOD YEAR

"SALUTE TO YOUTH"
with Raymond Paige and his
Young Americans • Nadine Conner
NBC TUESDAY NIGHTS

See local paper for time

LifeGuard - T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

WHAT'S HE SAY?

HE SAYS THERE'S
SOMETHING REALLY
NEW IN DENTIFRICE



War-Economy
Container
10% More Powder
No Higher Price

Powder in a revolutionized **NEW QUICK-FOAM FORMULA!** Feels more like a paste when you brush, yet gives you powder's money-saving economy.

NEW "WHIRLPOOL" CLEANSING ACTION really gets down to work on dull, lack-luster tooth surfaces . . . helps bring out the flashing natural brilliance of enamel. And what a taste thrill in that **NEW WINTER-MINT FLAVOR!**

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

DATE IN INDIA

Sirs:

LIFE certainly must be slipping. In the Aug. 30 issue in the story, "LIFE Goes on a Date in India," you showed a picture of Lieut. Carney wearing the Air Forces shoulder patch on his right shoulder. The A. A. F. patch is always worn on the left shoulder.

A/C W. A. SMITH

A/C M. O. TARMINA

San Antonio, Texas

Sirs:

The insignia on Lieut. Carney's left shoulder is the patch worn by all those serving in the China-Burma-India theater of operations and is not the special patch of the 10th Air Force. With our left shoulders preempted by the C. B. I. patch, those of us in the Air Forces serving in that area had to wear our A. A. F. patches on our right shoulders as LIFE's pictures show.

1ST LIEUT. R. E. BLOUNT, M.D.

Medical Corps
Fort. Lauderdale, Fla.

● LIFE made no mistake in picturing Lieut. Carney's A. A. F. patch on his right shoulder. It was in error, however, in describing his C. B. I. patch (see picture below) as the insignia of the 10th U. S. Air Force.—ED.



THE TEDDY BEAR

Sirs:

In the Aug. 23 issue of LIFE, I noticed in the interesting article by Mr. MacBride on wild life in Australia that he says, "The inspiration for the toy teddy bear probably came from the koala."

I thought he might be interested to know that the teddy bear was named after "Teddy" Roosevelt. My father, the late Seymour Eaton, was the creator of this bear.

During the Theodore Roosevelt administration he wrote a series of adventures in jungle form for children, called the *Adventures of the Roosevelt Bears*. The bears illustrated in these books resemble our toy bear of today. *Who's Who* gives my father the credit of creating the teddy bear, and I believe I am correct in stating that until these books were published, children did not have the bear as a toy.

JEAN EATON WARREN

Mamaroneck, N. Y.



TEDDY ROOSEVELT BEARS

...AND PLEASE DON'T
FORGET MY DAILY
MILK-BONE!



The answer to a dog's prayer—and every owner's, too—is Milk-Bone, the crunchy, nourishing food that tastes so good. It's the same dependable Milk-Bone that generations of dogs have thrived on. Contains five vital vitamins—A, B₁, D, E, and G, plus milk, high protein beef meat meal, fish liver oil, yeast, whole wheat flour and necessary minerals. Let Milk-Bone put an end to your feeding troubles. Add it to your dog's diet today! Ask for Milk-Bone at your dealer.



NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



the girl in the
Seamprufe[®] slip

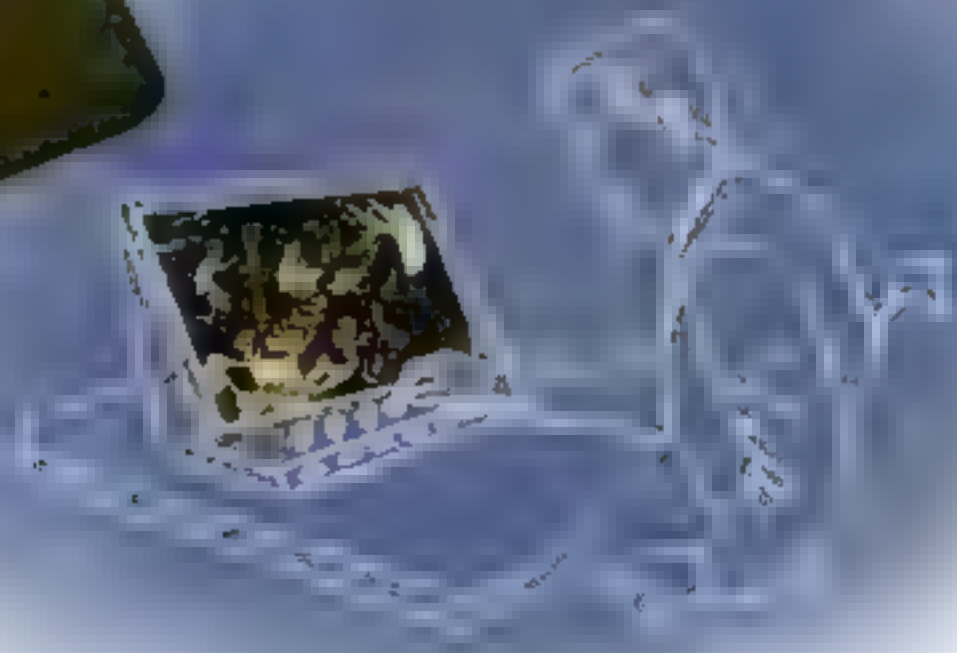
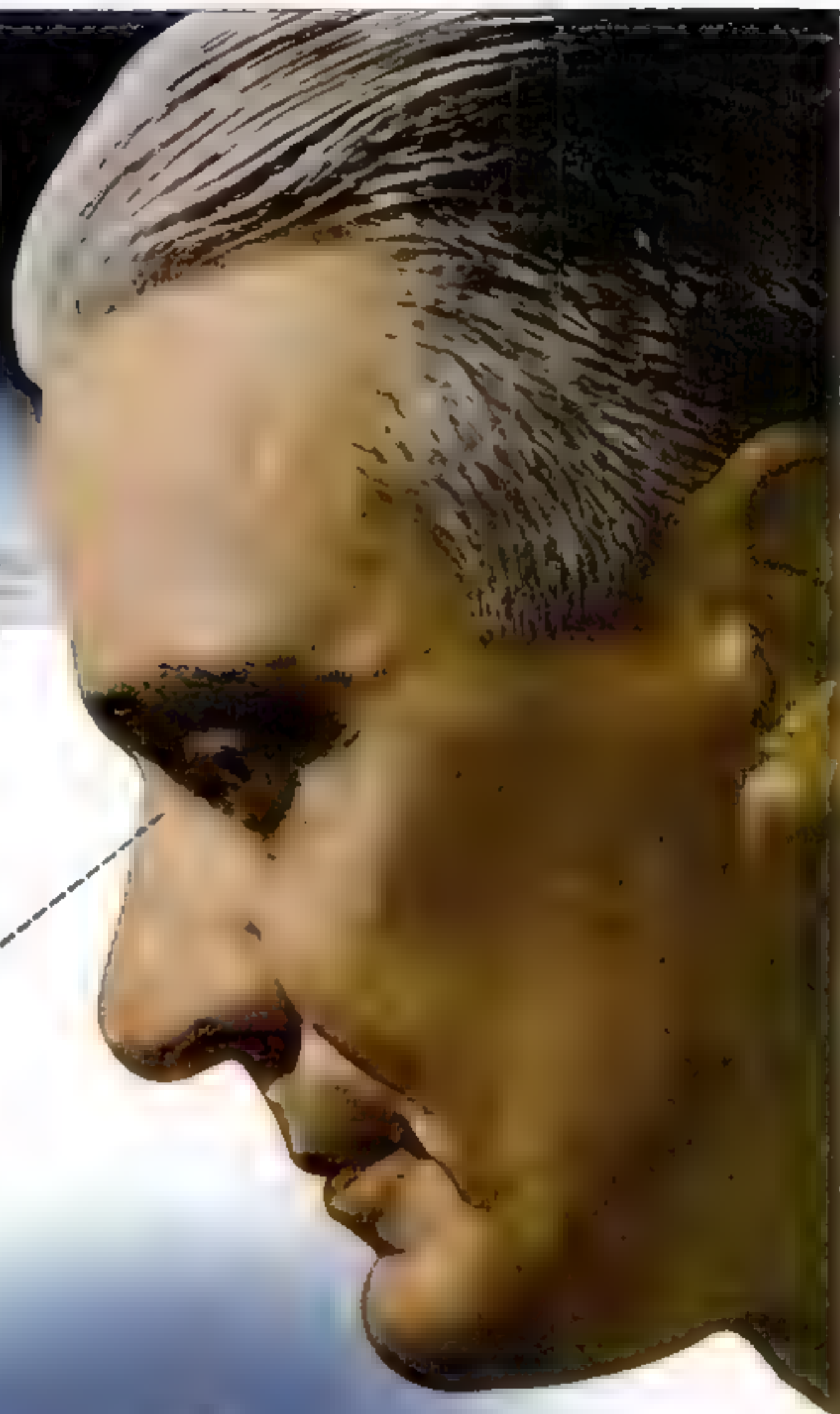
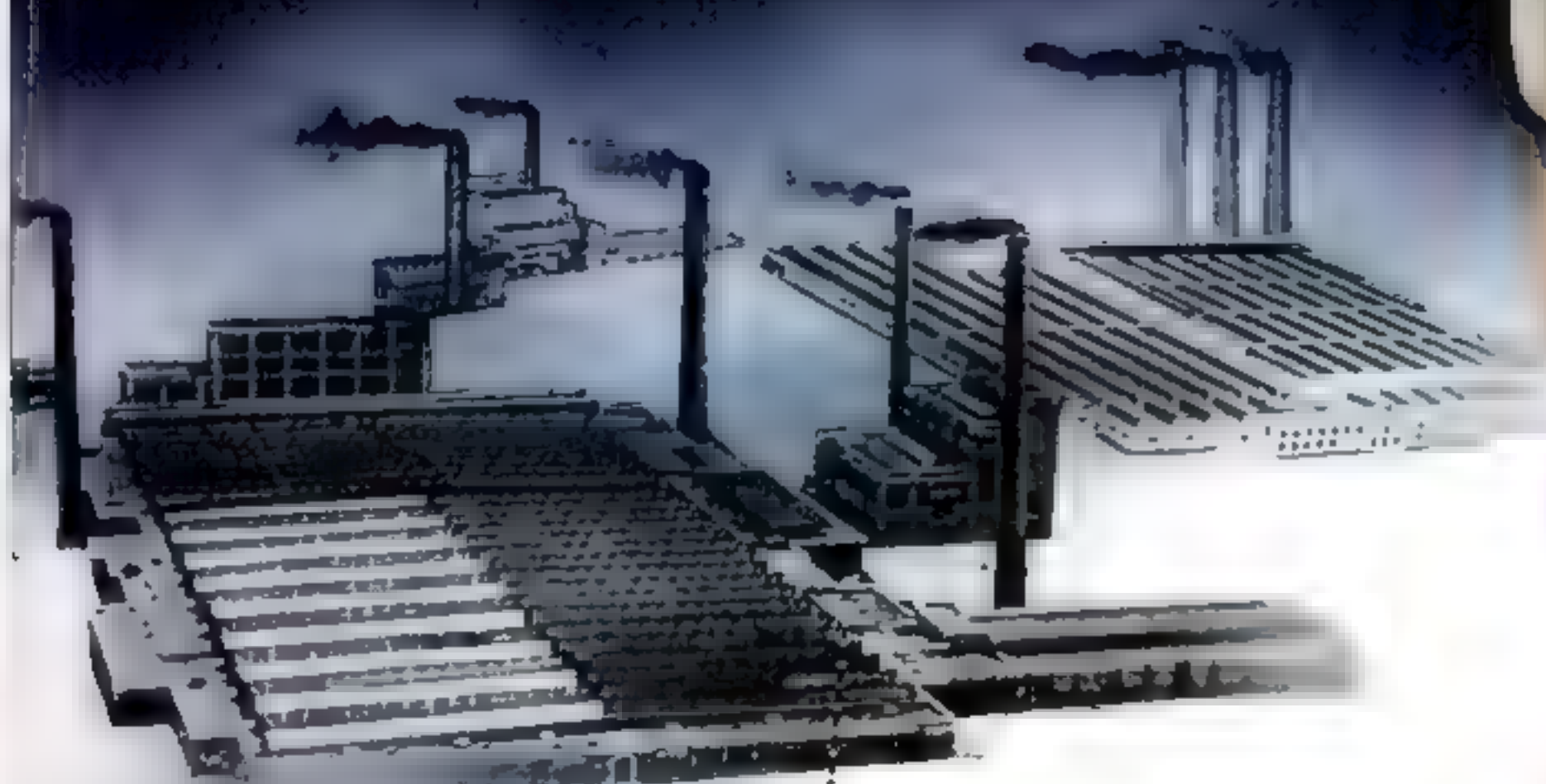
She's wise as she is lovely, for she chooses Seamprufe, the slip that stays new longer. In Bur-Mil[®] quality rayon satin or crepe, from \$2.00 to \$3.00. At better stores everywhere.

If your favorite store can't supply you at once, be patient. "Seamprufe" is making parachutes today, as well as lingerie.

"SEAMP RUFE" 148 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

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It will put the whole plant on the manager's desk!



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BACK UP OUR BOYS... BUY WAR BONDS

LIFE'S REPORTS

THE MIDWEST'S MOOD: PART II ITS FARMERS ARE MAKING TOP MONEY, CURSING WASHINGTON AND HATING LABOR

by ELIOT JANEWAY

"Isolationism" is dead in the Middle West, and the people there are thinking more intensely than ever before about America's part in the postwar world. But this new concern has not replaced their primary concern—farming.

Between God and the weather, the corn borer and the OPA, the farmers work on, cursing labor, cursing Washington, convinced that food will win the war, and doing their damndest to turn out a cornucopia's abundance.

They are also doing their damndest to make as much money for themselves as they can. They have been called profiteers by practically everyone and at each new denunciation they have grown more bitter. Since when, they want to know, is making a living—making the best living you can—inconsistent with American ideals, and the welfare of the country? The possibility of a good living for everyone is one of the things this country is about.

And if we make money this year, they say, remember where we were ten years ago. Not cynically but realistically, the farmers will tell you that only once a generation, when there is a war and their full production can be sold at sellers' prices, do they have a chance to make some money. It's never the farmers' earnings for a given year that matter; they must be averaged over a decade or more, in order to take account of the years of loss. These fluke-year earnings pay off old debts and go into new land and new livestock. The farmers are not happy that only a war can bring them this kind of money, but that's the way it seems to be. Remembering the sheriffs' sales and the milk dumping of the early 1930's, the name of profiteer seems an ungracious caricature for a weary, tough, sweat-smelling laboring man.

This is a simple expression of the farmers' attitude, and there is no question but that it is one which is apt to make eastern city dwellers ask with fury, "Don't those folks know there's a war on? Why can't they realize we must all sacrifice? Can't they think about anything but making a living?" It is perhaps the greatest of the country's present misfortunes that the farmers are prepared to bristle back at city people, asking similar questions with quite as much vehemence. It is increasingly tragic that no attempt is being made to explain the point of view of one group to any others, and that anger and incomprehension are splitting the producers of food and the producers of munitions farther and farther apart.

The Farmers' Answers

The farmers, who have by this time become the spokesman for the Middle West, have plenty of answers to the East's questions. Certainly they know there is a war on—and they know it not just as the parents of boys who have gone overseas. They know it as radio listeners and newspaper readers, as people who want to learn about the world in order to participate in running it. But they do not see why this interest

and knowledge and desire should keep them from cleaning up while the war lasts. Isn't everybody else cleaning up? Don't corporations with government contracts run on a cost-plus basis? Harassed owners of some of the richest land in the world would settle for cost-plus and guaranteed priorities today. As the farmers say, don't the Army and Navy have whole branches doing nothing but cutting down on contracts that turned out to be too cushy even for this war? Aren't boys and girls who never worked before, and farm hands whom everyone knows are incompetent, making as much as a hundred dollars a week in war plants?

The farmers operate within a framework dominated by Government even more than are labor and industry. Every hour's work they do represents so much more risk for their truly private capital, the product of years, even generations, of work sunk in their farms. They want to protect and enlarge those farms in order to hand them on to boys now in the services. They believe implicitly that the country needs them in the job they are doing today—with almost no labor and not enough machinery—more than it needs almost any other group. The farmers are profoundly convinced, and no one speaking from Washington has unconvinced them, that America's job is not military but economic. Why, therefore, they ask in all logic, should not the No. 1 producers in America be paid what they deserve, enough to even up the lean years behind and to tide them over the lean years they are sure the peace will bring? Why shouldn't the farmers get the biggest take they can while the getting is good for the food that is going to feed the world?

Total war? Of course it isn't total war—not for us; and in the late summer of 1943 the Middle West sees no reason why it should be. Apparently we don't need to fight a total war in order to win. The Middle West is certainly not alone in preferring to fight as prosperous a war as possible, but it is perhaps more realistic and matter of fact about it than the rest of the country. This is no reason to doubt that the United States could fight a bloody, costly, painful war as well as anyone else—but the free citizens of the Republic don't think we have to. Certainly they have been right so far. We are not fighting as Russia has had to fight; or taking it as England did in 1940; it doesn't look as if we would have to, thank God. And appeals made to the country on the basis of a phony "all-out effort" seem a little funny, a little sickening, a little exasperating to representative people west of the Wabash who are willing to sacrifice as much as they have to, but no more.

Gas and "Sacrifice"

Gasoline rationing is a prime example of the Middle West's attitude. If there's a shortage, they argue, then of course you have to have rationing. It's too bad the East didn't get its pipeline sooner and had to suffer. But we haven't got a shortage out here. Right across the Indiana line from

Chicago there's a huge refinery; there's a big one near St. Louis; five pipelines converge on Omaha. Why should our gas be rationed? We *know* there's plenty. The black market flourishes everywhere—perhaps most luxuriantly in Chicago where gasoline ration coupons were selling in July for 2¢ apiece. But in farm communities as well, there is this same refusal to admit any connection between backing up the boys overseas and accepting personal sacrifices as consumers or producers. If they *must* sacrifice, the farmers are inclined to believe that it is because someone in Washington has blundered.

This belief in a personal devil housed sometimes in the White House, sometimes on Capitol Hill, sometimes in the Department of Agriculture, is a result of the farmers' own experience. Washington has for years controlled or influenced almost every aspect of food production. Now the main way the Department of Agriculture exercises its influence is through cash incentives. The Department deliberately tries to offer farmers a better profit on the lines on which it wants them to concentrate; it uses a dollar appeal. Is there any wonder that farmers are apt to explode with rage when uncomprehending urbanites scold them for "thinking only of profits?"

The corn-hog situation is a case in point. The Government's promise of better profits on home-grown hogs, compared with profits on corn sold to the feeders who fatten hogs and cattle, was regarded by the farmers as a request to pour their own corn into their own hogs. It is certainly not a sinister plot on their part to gain extra money at public expense. It is rather a patriotic following of the Government's directives on the assumption that Washington will provide the wherewithal to implement the policy requested.

A Farm Strike?

Public finance and private operations are different things. The Government has been able to run at a tremendous deficit for years. Individual farmers can't. After a while they just won't do any more things that cost them money. It looks as if it won't be a very long time now, either. Already there is talk of a farm strike. The talk is not yet widespread among the farmers themselves—it comes from extremely anti-farm groups in the cities, and from some top farm leaders. This does not mean that the farmers will stop working. They will work as hard as ever—but only at the crops favored by the Government's system of incentives, which don't happen to be the crops the country needs.

The plenty that does exist this year has been provided by almost epic labor on the farmers' part. There were floods this year that the East has forgotten about. Between the Wabash and the Kaw they washed the planting out of the ground twice, in some places three times. The old men, the women and the boys, all that the draft has left, put the planting back in. Corn

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on the quality
of Kayser gloves
and buy more
bonds

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LIFE'S REPORTS (continued)

which should be "knee high by the 4th of July" had in some places barely sprouted by then. In some places they were still planting, sleeping in the fields, in a stupor of work and weariness, fighting to make a crop.

This kind of desperate work is not strange to the farmers of the country, and neither is this kind of huge gamble on a late crop. Workers and gamblers the farmers have always been, and grumblers too. But they are doing more than grumbling now. They are hating.

Farmer vs. Labor

The farmers are hating labor with a perfectly unmatched ferocity. The farm leaders' threats of a "farm strike" flared up at the time of the coal strike—but the coincidence did nothing to make the farmers sympathetic to the miners. Actually the Administration had mismanaged the miners' demands for an increase to meet their uncontrolledly rising living costs in much the same way it has mismanaged the farmers' corn-hog problem. War-plant wages to jitter-bug labor (approved by Washington) and the inflation they have set off threaten the miners, frozen at old wage levels, as much as they do the farmers. But all labor is the same to the farmers—they're all shipyard welders fresh off the farm making \$100 and more a week—and in their turn the farmers are asking, "Don't these people know there's a war on? Aren't they cleaning up enough?" The 40-hour week seems an insult to men who work day and night to get a crop in. Meanwhile labor, resenting the farmers, has begun to say bitterly, "The farmers? Hell, they lay off all winter."

Then there are ubiquitous local resentments. In St. Louis, for instance, officials of the A. F. L. Hod Carriers Union, an old-time, small, corrupt gang, suddenly inflated by control over thousands of new war workers, were caught making off with sums in the neighborhood of \$100,000. "All unions are like that," say the Missouri farmers. Near Minneapolis, some farm land out in the middle of nowhere was condemned for a huge war plant which, when nearly ready, was abandoned. "Just a racket," say the farmers. "The construction labor and the contractors got their take, that's all it was done for."

Farmer vs. OPA

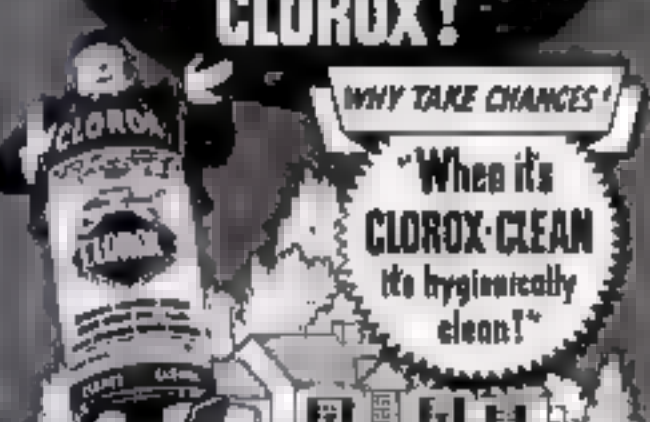
The same kind of unreasoning, cathartic hate that they feel toward labor, boils out of the farmers at the mention of OPA. The OPA lawyer has already taken on the monstrous sheen and stature of myth. All the ancient city-feller, Wall-Street-banker stories have floated down upon his shoulders. Every community has a circumstantial story that happened to someone's brother-in-law—like the one about the OPA man who told the farmer to take the shoes off his horses at night in order to save iron. For the first time in 80 years the economic radicalism of the conservative farm communities, which supported Lincoln's Republican Party, and General Coxey and William Jennings Bryan and Bob La Follette and the Franklin Roosevelt of 1932 and 1936, has faded before the hopeless, optimistic bungling of the ex-New Deal. The farmers and their natural enemies, the bankers and the processors, are finding themselves in alliance.

And so naturally the leadership in these farm communities has passed to the most extreme of the anti-labor, anti-Administration blocs. What there is left of the New Deal farm organizations are in self defense attacking Washington's farm administration as violently as the Farm Bureau Federation, and of necessity making some very strange bedfellows in so doing. M. W. Thatcher, head of the most potent pro-New Deal cooperative, fighting to get wheat acreage extended and wheat prices up to parity, has since June been using as his Senatorial spokesman Clyde Reed of Kansas, as rabid an anti-labor, anti-Roosevelt farm agitator as there is on Capitol Hill.

The Chicago *Tribune* is becoming a spokesman for farm feeling. Letters are printed daily telling of genuine agricultural distress caused by inefficiency or blindness on the part of the Administration. Kansas and Colorado, neither an industrial state, have institutionalized their fury in anti-labor acts so violent that they are really anti-civil liberties acts. Farm organizations protesting some possible future rural depression may well find their own laws tying their hands hopelessly. One wise Republican leader, resentful at having his state turned into what he calls "a guinea pig for the N. A. M.," is fearful lest his party reduce itself by such extreme measures to a mere regional agrarian opposition.

The farmers have made up their minds that they can't and won't live with labor. It will take another depression to shake their tragic stubbornness, and show them that they can't live without labor.

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 it's hygienically
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Choice of civilians, too; but for the duration Rolls Safety Razor is available only at U. S. Post Exchanges and Ships' Service Stores. If your Rolls Safety Razor needs adjustment, send us the complete instrument and we'll service it like new at a nominal charge.

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LIFE'S REPORTS (continued)

But today they put the blame for all their troubles at labor's door. They see and resent the confusion and drift in Washington caused by the absence of national leadership. But in their obsession they refuse to admit that Washington is nothing more than chaotic. They say there is leadership—pro-labor leadership—and that it is responsible for all the evils that beset them.

New Age, New Man


If they still had contact with labor, the farmers would know that they are not alone in their resentment at Washington's withdrawal from them and from reality. The same sense of remoteness from the Administration has been growing upon labor. It feels that its problems are ignored, misunderstood, dismissed frivolously. Labor too is in revolt against the receivers of the once intelligible and dynamic New Deal, without knowing just where its revolt is going, or what it hopes to gain.

The farmers have turned to their own extremist organizations to salvage as much as they can for themselves. Just so, labor is giving John L. Lewis increasing confidence. "Sure, he's an S. O. B.," labor leaders and rank-and-file members say, "but, what the hell, he's the only guy who's fighting for us."

The lack of national leadership, then, is felt as a deep sense of insecurity by labor and farmers both. It is their fear of the future, fear for their positions in the life of America, that is driving both groups to a kind of bloc isolationism, to a determination to save themselves no matter what happens to the rest of the country. The only thing that can end this fatal division is a sincere and convincing effort to give labor and the farmers a renewed belief in their secure and continuing place in the community. And there are places where this is being done successfully on a local scale.

In Austin, Minn., Jay Hormel operates a meat-packing plant that employs 4,000 workers. Save for the Milwaukee Railroad shops, Hormel is the only sizeable employer in the town of 20,000. He has a closed-shop contract with a C. I. O. union, and pays an annual wage average of about \$40 a week. But he has not regarded his responsibility to his employees and to the town as ending with that. To the 1,000 men who left his employment for the service, he has promised that all who want will get their

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FAMOUS FOR
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And These Gorgeous Girls Are Told To Always Wash Their Hair With Kreml Shampoo

Those stunning, "million dollar" Powers Models in New York City often have to rearrange their hair several times each day for different poses before the camera.

And these wise girls have discovered there's nothing better than Kreml Shampoo to make their hair so much silkier, softer and easier to arrange in *any* style—to help keep their hair looking its dazzling best for days!

Kreml Shampoo actually brings out the hair's natural sparkling beauty and brilliant highlights even in dull, lifeless looking hair.

Very Effective To Soften Dry, Brittle Ends

There are no harsh caustics or chemicals in Kreml Shampoo. It *never* leaves any excess soapy film. Instead—it is a mild, gentle shampoo with a beneficial oil base which helps soften

dry, brittle ends. It thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp of dirt and loose dandruff.

Powers Models call Kreml Shampoo their 10-minute "glamour hair-bath." And these ravishingly beautiful girls should know! Get a bottle today from any drug or department store.

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John Robert Powers, a foremost beauty authority also advises even his youngest Powers Models to use *only* Kreml Shampoo. He knows it's never too early to start to help the hair look naturally lovely. Why not give your child's hair a treat with Kreml Shampoo? Kiddies like the fragrant hillyow suds and you'll be delighted with the results.

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This Kleenex shortage gets me down!

Dear Sirs—

Your Kleenex fans galore
Are wondering why you
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In softness, strength,
absorbency,
Your Kleenex takes the cake.

That's why people clamor for
As much as you
can make!



If you find Kleenex hard to buy
Look, Lady—This is why—

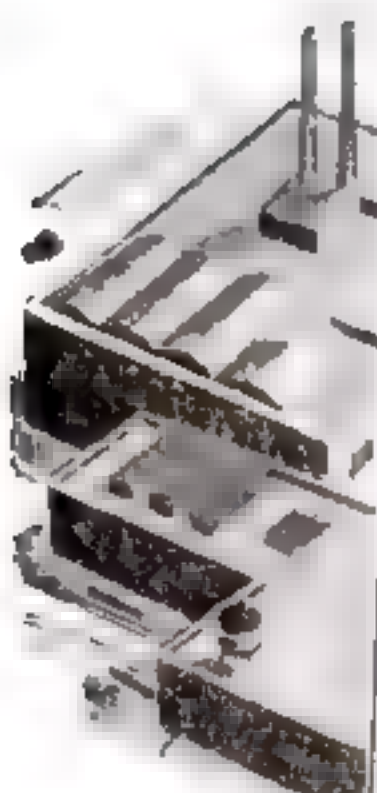
Dear Madam:

Paper's gone to war,
So Uncle Sam's decreed
A quota that each tissue
Manufacturer must heed.

Now, we could make more Kleenex, if
We skimped on strength and size
But then our tissue wouldn't be
The kind that satisfies.

And so we have determined that:
Whatever others do—
We'll maintain Kleenex quality
And keep it "tops" for you.

P.S. Do try your dealer soon again
He's bound to have more Kleenex then!



Every minute counts!



Authorities say 1/4 of all work-time lost in war industries from illness is due to the common cold! To reduce absenteeism use Kleenex at the first sign of a snuffle and help keep your cold from spreading to others. Kleenex as a handkerchief is kind to your nose, your neighbor, your nation! You use each tissue just once, then destroy—germs and all!



LIFE'S REPORTS (continued)

jobs back on the same annual basis when the war is over. He has also promised the men replacing those who have gone that any who want to continue working at the end of the war can do so. He means it, and everybody knows he means it. If you ask him how he is going to do it, he answers, "Nothing I have and nothing the country has will be worth anything unless people have their jobs." Maybe he can't do it, but he is willing to go broke trying.

That determination of his, and of countless other local leaders throughout the country, is the hope of America. When their national leaders leave them, the people fall back on their own financial, mental and moral resources. They turn not to demagogues but to their neighbors.

Yet they need national leadership too. The waves of force are gathering in the Midwest. It is the season of friction and frustration, of coal strikes and threatened farm strikes and, in Detroit, actual riots. But the destructive urge is only the converse of a great need to be harnessed and used.

And so the Middle West comes back to the question of who, during the coming years, will speak for America's needs and hopes and hungers. Who will sit in the fourth chair marked America in the councils of the nations? Who will lead the country while the great cloud that could be, and yet perhaps need not be, World War III lies on the horizon? A profound, not quite articulate, feeling is germinating that of course Roosevelt is a great man—or rather that he has been a great man—but that the greatness belonged to another era. Now we need someone young and tough; a man who can bargain with Churchill and Stalin, but as a representative of Middle America who wants to "participate" in running the world, but always with American interests in the front of his mind; a new man for a new age.

Whoever he is, he has not yet revealed himself to the Middle West. The Middle West feels politically neglected. Its former isolationism was overruled by Washington; and Washington turned out to be right. But although the Middle West admits this, the admission does not make the Washington soothsayers any more popular in their Middle Border provinces. There is a space in our political system to be filled neither by demagogue nor by benevolent paternalist, but by a man who wants to be both right and President.

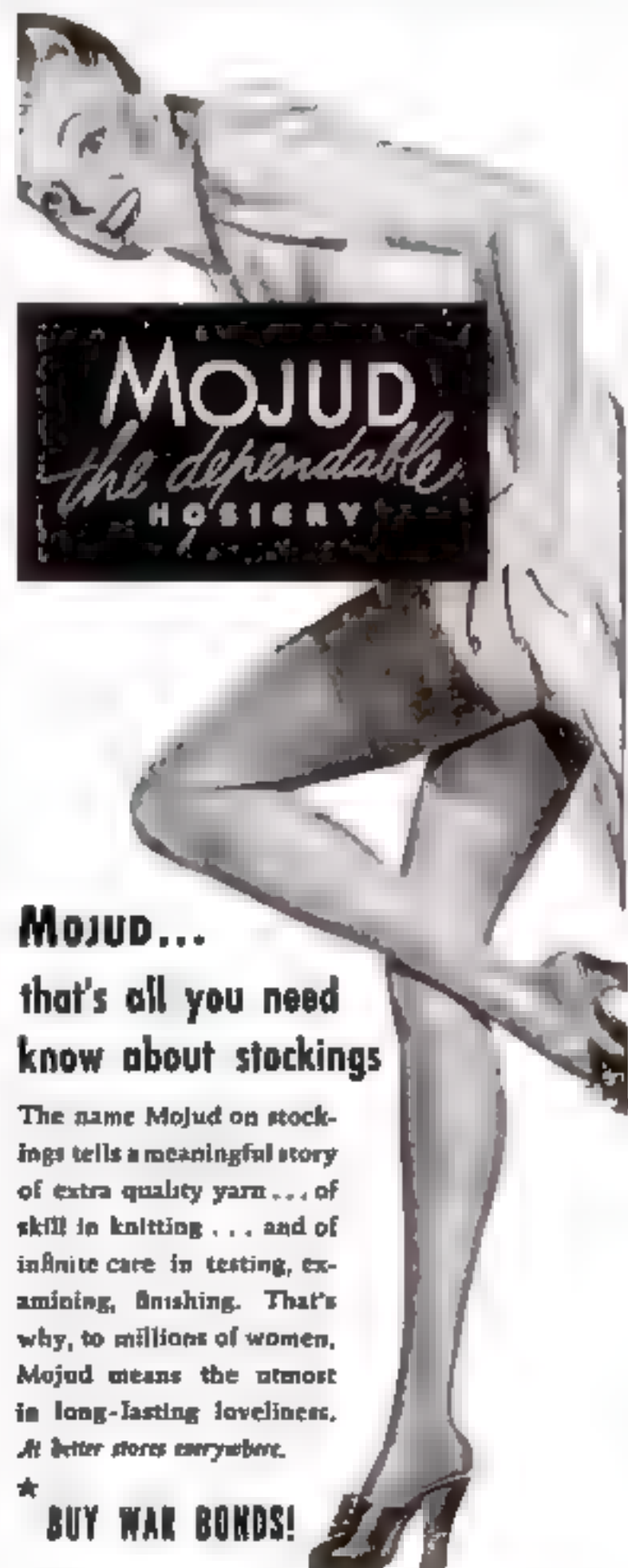
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internally. Made of pure surgical cotton in a one-time-use applicator, it has converted millions of enthusiasts who have said good-bye forever to the self-consciousness often felt while wearing external pads. No belts, pins, or bulge. No odor. No chafing. You feel dainty, comfortable. No disposal problem. Tampax was perfected by a doctor for regular monthly use. Sold at drug stores and notion counters in 3 absorbencies: Regular, Super, Junior. (Super is about 50% more absorbent!) Average month's supply in package you can carry in purse; four months' supply in economy package. Have Tampax ready when you need it. Tampax Incorporated, Palmer, Mass.



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Harassed Drug Clerks who face a public urgently demanding vitamins find many customers completely at a loss to determine *which* types of vitamins they require. Vitamins A and D, B-Complex Vitamins, Multi-Vitamins . . . *which* should they buy? Because of uncertainty, many customers hesitate to buy . . . or are disappointed with results when their selection of vitamins is faulty.



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Tired, Nervous People who need B-Complex Vitamins simply select the **RED** capsules in the **RED** box. All types of these vitamins (known as **BENEFAX** Vitamins) are of such potency that a single capsule daily is the average dosage. Thus *economy* is an added feature of these **BENEFAX** Vitamin Capsules.

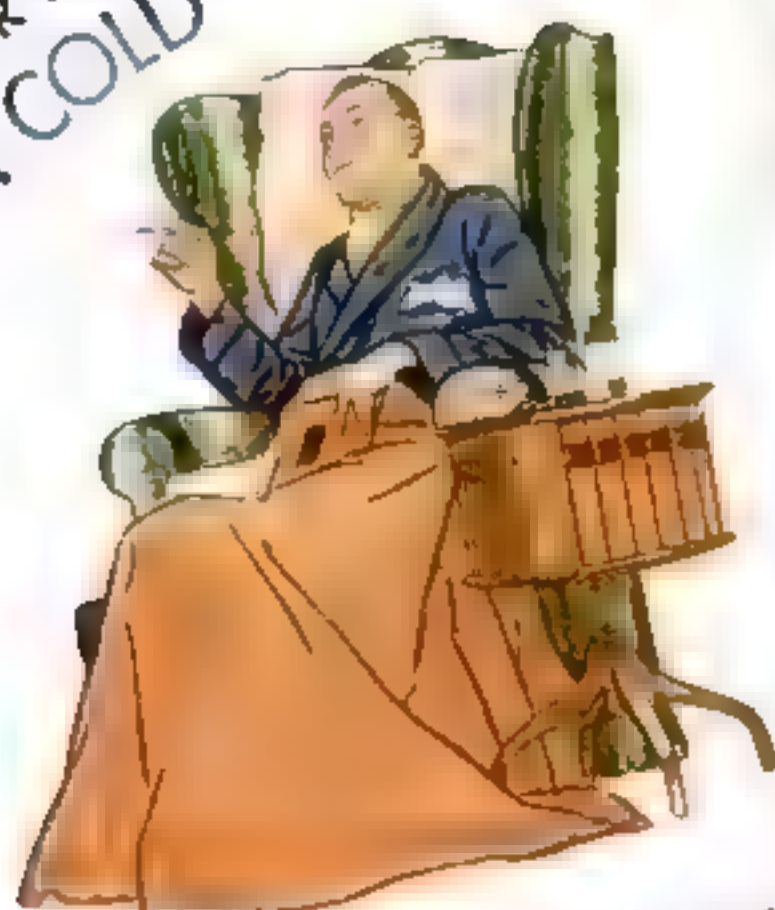


Chronic Cold Catchers needing vitamins A & D for resistance, simply select the **YELLOW** capsules in the **YELLOW** box. Though the quality of **BENEFAX** Vitamins is equal to that of any other vitamins regardless of price, consumers are required to pay only a *fraction* of the average price of the other most popular brands.



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WHENEVER YOU DEVELOP
SMOKER'S COUGH

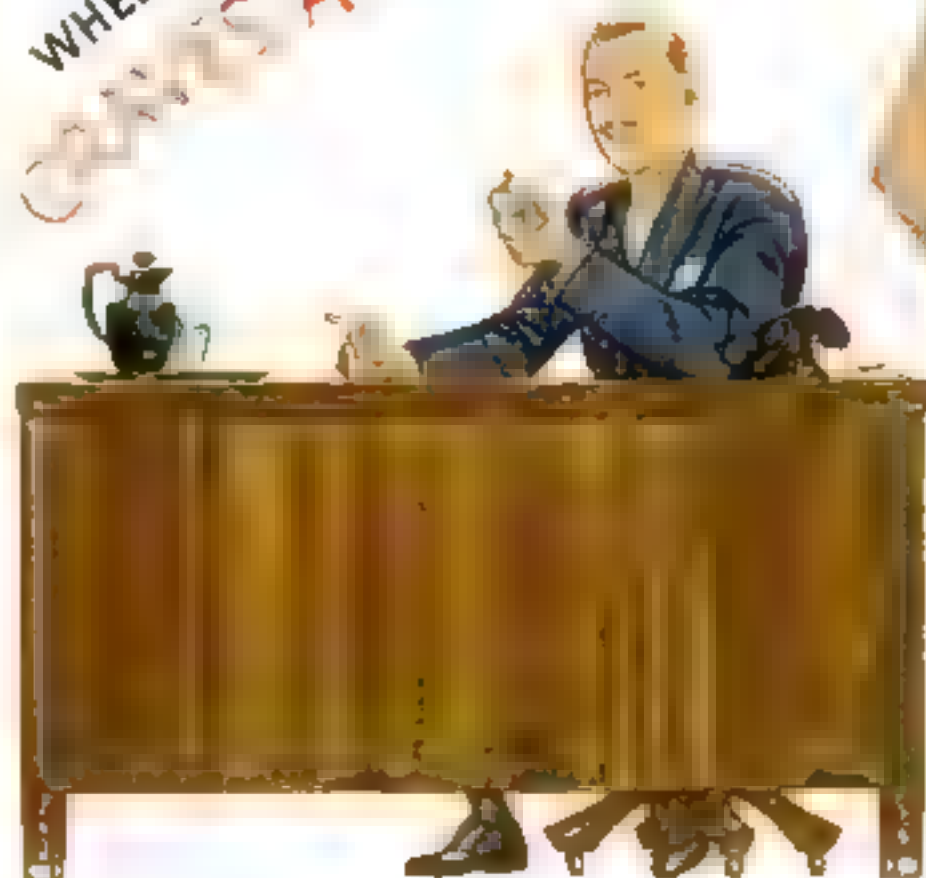


Throat irritated? Switch to Spuds! Their modern moisture-retaining agent does not produce irritating acrolein... their greater length provides increased smoke filtration, smoothness, mildness.

There's a time to *SWITCH TO SPUDS!*

EVERY SMOKER KNOWS there's nothing like a change! And there are times when nothing fills the bill like Spud Imperials! For Spuds are *lightly mentholated* by an exclusive process that means smooth, refreshing coolness in every puff. They're made with a moisture-retaining agent that adds no irritating acrolein fumes to your smoke. And last, they give you the full pleasing flavor of fine vintage tobaccos. Try a pack of Spud Imperials tonight!

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CRAVES A CHANGE



When the old brand seems to "miss the mark"—try Spuds! Those fine tobaccos—with just a touch of cool menthol—will bring your jaded taste back smiling! Try a Spud—just for the thrill of it!



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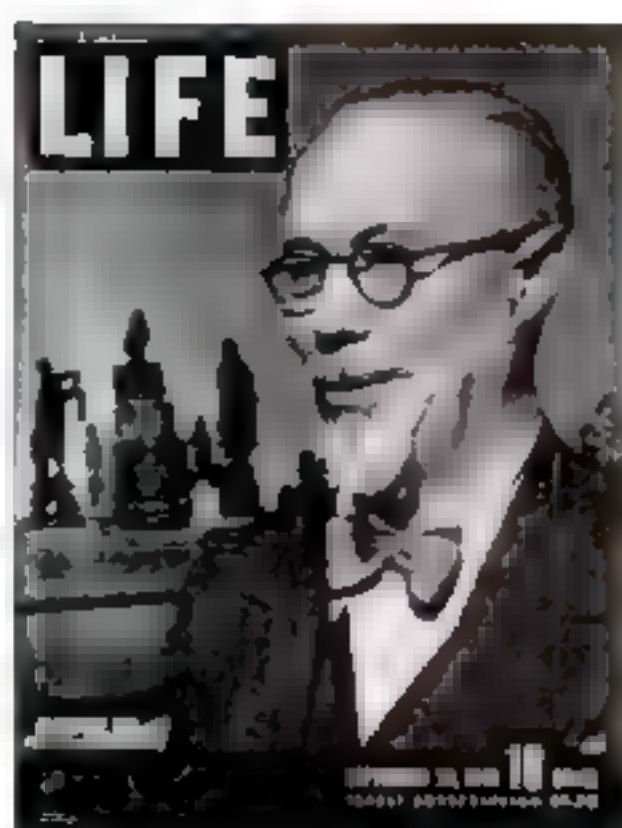
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Want to swap your easy chair for a fox-hole? No-o-o? He didn't think you would. Just a doughboy's little joke.

But it's a joke with a grim undertone of continuous misery and privation, punctuated by sudden death.

It's a laugh more on us than on him . . . and it turns into a wry grimace when home front "hardships" are mentioned.

Not that he has much time to think about such things. He's too busy saving our hides.

Well, that's his job, you say? Forget it.

Winning this war fast is an all-American job. We'll win it if we're all in it.

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It's our money or his life . . . now! . . . today! . . . this minute!

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SPEAKING OF PICTURES . . .

. . . LIBRARY OF CONGRESS UNEARTH'S FIRST NEWSREELS

Newsreels today are doing a fine job of covering the war. Newsreel cameramen travel with troops in the jungles of New Guinea, in planes on bombing missions over Berlin, with naval task forces in enemy waters. But in the past newsreels have seldom been a serious record of current history. Too often they have chosen to regard six-day bicycle races, flagpole-sitters and bathing-beauty contests as the most important things in the contemporary scene. One exception to

this has been the infancy of the newsreel, when it had not yet occurred to anyone that they should show anything but real news. The pictures shown here, from the Library of Congress' new-found collection of old films, are a surprisingly complete coverage of the news events of their day.

Outside of the Library of Congress few early newsreels have been perfectly preserved. Most have been used until they were worn beyond recall. Others were

lost when they decomposed chemically because of primitive processing and storing. Even the Library's collection has been preserved almost by accident. Before 1912 all motion pictures had to be copyrighted as still photographs on long strips of photographic paper which lasts better than celluloid film. Recently the Library uncovered in one of its vaults a hoard of 2,500,000 feet of this old paper film, a priceless history of the motion-picture industry from 1897 to 1912.



1898 Edison newsreel shows Colon, Cuba, funeral procession of victims in the sinking of battleship U. S. S. *Maine*.



Also in 1898, Edison Company filmed embarkation of Theodore Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders for Santiago, Cuba.



In 1899 American troops left Havana. Spanish-American War was first to be covered by newsreel camera.



Newsreel of McKinley's address at the Pan-American Exposition (1901) was made just before he was assassinated.



Crowds mill about entrance of Exposition's Temple of Music after McKinley had been shot by Assassin Leon Czolgosz.



McKinley's body was brought from Buffalo to Washington. Crowds waited in vain to see him lying in state.



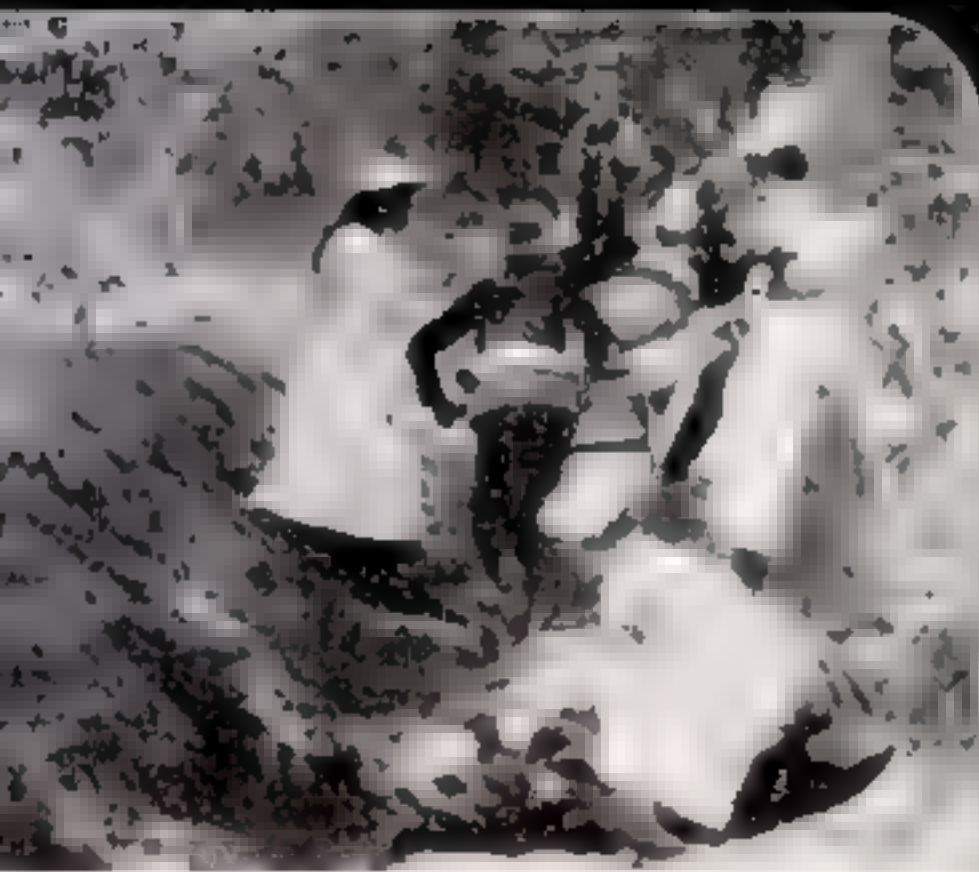
Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's Vice President and successor, met funeral train in Canton, Ohio, McKinley's home.



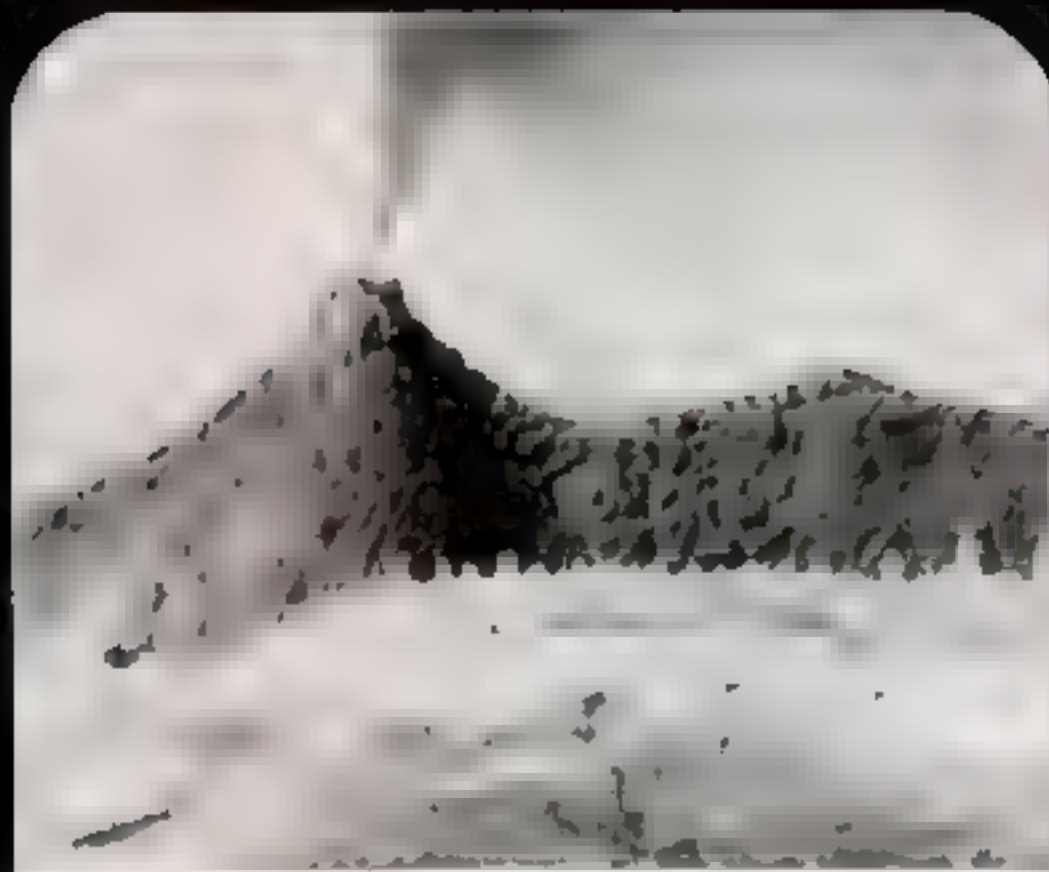
Battle scene from Boer War (1900) was called authentic, but the early newsreels were not above re-enacting big events.



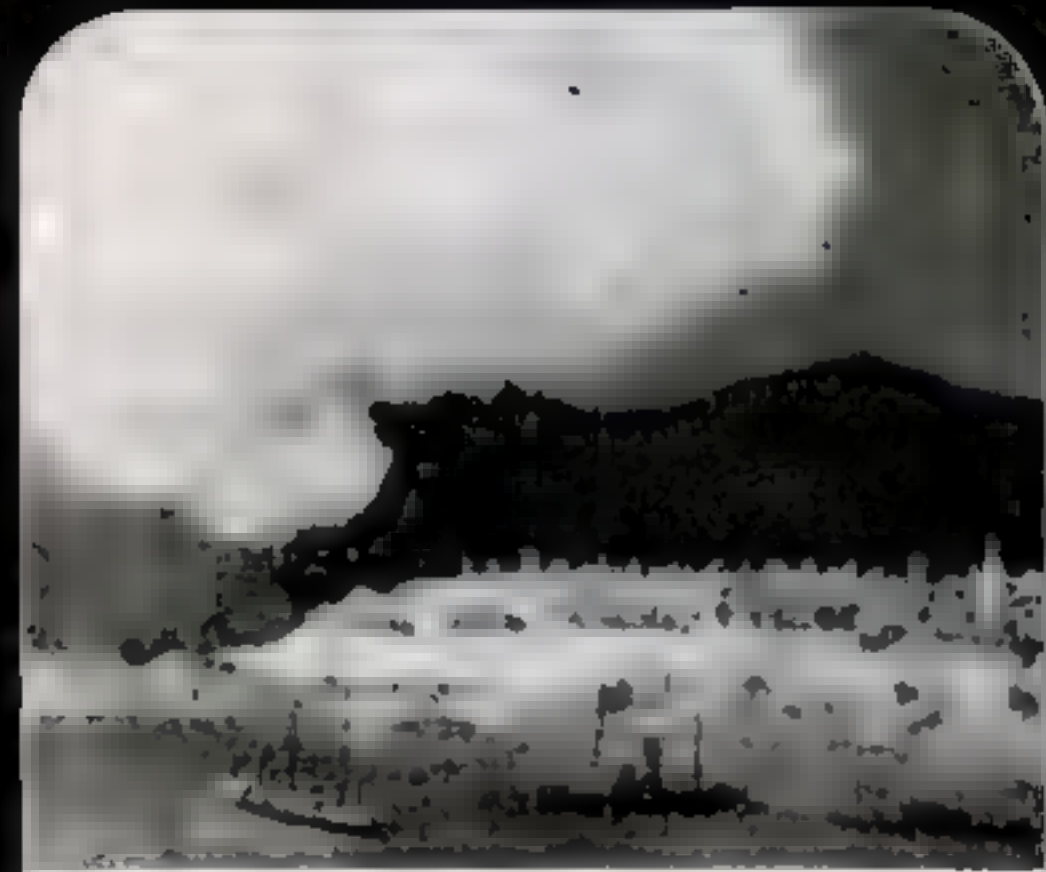
American Admiral Mead greets envoys at Russo-Japanese Peace Conference in Portsmouth, N. H., 1905.



In 1899 Edison re-enacted scene of U. S. nurses and wounded near Manila, during Spanish-American war.



Another Edison re-enactment simulated disastrous eruption of Mont Pelée in 1902. Note model ships in fake harbor.



Model of Mont Pelée smokes realistically. Eruption wiped out the thriving Martinique city of St. Pierre, killed 40,000.



American disaster covered by newsreel was 1900 hurricane which struck Galveston, causing great damage.



Workmen dig for bodies of the hurricane victims. Most damage was caused by giant waves which came with the wind.



Wreckage of Galveston. City was almost completely destroyed, but a more solidly built new one rose in its place.



Baltimore fire of 1904 was another of great disasters which hit American cities in early part of the century.



Harvard-Pennsylvania football game, forerunner of present-day fall newsreels, was photographed by Edison in 1903.



Ruin of San Francisco after 1906 earthquake and fire was covered by Biograph, another pioneer movie company.



Top hats and gold braid get into gig in another scene of Portsmouth conference. Peace took month to settle.



Japanese envoys on way to discussions at Portsmouth Court House. Conference was arranged at Roosevelt's invitation.



Roosevelt waves hat from his carriage on way down Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue to his inauguration in 1905.

7 A.M. . . . you're out of step



POOR YOU. Constipation symptoms are making you miserable. You need a laxative. Don't put off the relief you need. Take a sparkling glass of gentle speedy Sal Hepatica now . . . the minute you hop out of bed.

9 A.M. . . . oh boy, what pep!



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"NOAH WEBSTER SAYS" —Tuesdays, 8-30 P.M., EWT

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



Staged productions also appear in Library of Congress film collection. Anna Held made scene from play *Papa's Wife* for Biograph in 1902



"Uncle Tom's Cabin," first of many productions was made in 1903 by Edison. This is scene at Eva's deathbed, with Topsy and Topsy at right.



First film to carry a narrative through a number of different sets and scenes was *The Life of an American Freeman*, made by Edison in 1903



Mary Pickford's first picture, *A Lonely Villa*, was made for Biograph in 1909. "America's Sweetheart" was only 16 years old at the time



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Just as important as the making of munitions is the harvesting and packing of foods. It's vital war work.

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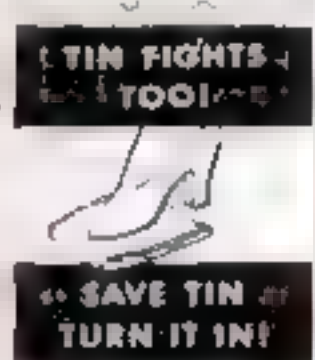
LIBBY'S FRUIT COCKTAIL ON CORN FLAKES or other cereals. Grand for lunch or breakfast! Five luscious fruits—and a flavory syrup to sweeten the cereal. Try it the very next time you can get Libby's Fruit Cocktail. A No. 2½ can contains approx. 3½ cupfuls of fruit and syrup. You'll need about 1½ cupfuls on cereal servings for four.



FIVE-FRUIT SHORTCAKE will make the family smile. More delicious because the pineapple, peaches, pears, grapes and cherries in Libby's Fruit Cocktail are combined in special proportions for a perfect flavor blend. Quick biscuits become a prize dessert this way. 1½ cupfuls of fruit and syrup take care of four generous servings.



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LIFE'S PICTURES

Century-old peace surrounded Hans Wild when he took the Cambridge University picture essay (see pp. 95-103). The Cambridge dons, famed for aversion to publicity, were singularly cooperative and the only menace to Wild's life were the thousands of undergraduate bicycles. He found that the chief war damage in Cambridge was the bombing of a new library that nobody had much liked anyway.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (not by page, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U. S. ARMY, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERYTHING THE ARMY DOES. HE RATES HIGH CREDIT FOR ITALIAN SURRENDER

THE SURRENDER OF ITALY

The surrender of Italy means more fighting, not less, for Allied troops. In the rugged mountains of Calabria, in the hilly farmland south of Naples, in the alleys of Taranto, Americans and British last week battled Germans while bewildered Italians watched their land become a great and bloody battleground.

The note of anguish in Hitler's speech in which he accused the Badoglio Government of treachery, and the haste with which the German Army moved in to occupy northern and central Italy plainly indicated that the Allies have struck a vital spot in the European Fortress. The whole vast strategy of the Anglo-American campaign—the landing in North Africa ten months ago, the cleanup in Tunisia; the brief efficient Sicilian campaign, the landings in Italy—was now paying off in a big way. As for the future, the Balkans are outflanked and heavy Allied bombers will soon be within easy range of the great

industrial regions of eastern Europe for the first time.

It was apparent too last week in the kaleidoscope of war that in spite of the protests of ill-informed critics the Allied High Command up to now has been correct in its strategy. These critics complained that it was worthless to go into Sicily, that Sardinia or southern France would be better, or that it was a waste of time to deal with Badoglio. Events of the past week have proved them terribly wrong.

The executor of the plan which knocked Italy out of the war at a cheap price is General Eisenhower in North Africa, but the originators are the Roosevelt-Churchill team acting in consultation with their respective High Commands. And a key figure in the making of these decisions is the trim lean-faced general shown above—George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army. Last week General Marshall issued his biennial report on the state of the Army, proving

that in two short years the U. S. Army has been welded from a small, untrained mass into a large, powerful striking force. It was the threat of that Army, as much as anything else, that induced Italy to throw in the sponge so soon. And General Marshall, as the nation's No. 1 soldier who had organized the Army and nursed it through the first perilous year of training and made the momentous decisions which put it into battle at the right place at the right time, could, if he would, take a large share of credit for the Italian surrender.

An analysis of the general's report is on pages 30-33. The principal events of the war between July 1941 and June 1943 are already familiar to the U. S. public. But this familiarity itself reflects further credit on General Marshall and the army; they managed not only to fight a successful war, but to keep the public adequately informed of what they were doing.



This news map indicates events that had come clearly out of the smoke and uproar of Italy up to last week's end. The German armies under Rommel and Kesselring had wrested from the bewildered Italian Army the cities marked with swastikas, including those in the plain of Lom-

bardy, Rome and Trieste. Most of the Italian Fleet had got clean away under the Germans' nose. The British Eighth and the U.S. Fifth Army were occupying the bottom quarter of the Italian boot. The U.S. Seventh Army, veterans of Sicily, had not yet put in an appearance.

GRAND OUTLINE OF WORLD WAR II BEGINS TO TAKE SHAPE AND MEANING IN ITALY

The talk of Roosevelt and Churchill last January at Casablanca had last week reached the stage of accomplishment shown on the opposite page. Their decisions there, their policy since had been proved right by the curt judgment of events. What further they talked about is probably shown on the topographical map below of the dazzling new strategic possibilities opened up when all Italy is conquered.

Here for the first time may be glimpsed the ultimate course of the war. The swirl of the mountains in central and eastern Europe would seem to direct the Anglo-American divisions toward a junction in south-eastern Europe with the great Red Army. Down the Sava Valley into the Hungarian plain, around the curve of the Transylvanian Alps into Bessarabia, back through the gap of Vienna into Germany itself, so run the courses of rivers and armies. The battlefields of tomorrow will be new tongue-twisters in Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary, Rumania.

But there are great battles to be fought in Italy before any of that can happen. The German Army had evidently been prepared for Italy's surrender and the race for the Italians' abandoned positions. At Rome and Milan and Genoa and elsewhere, the Germans had to fight the Italian Army to get the positions, but they got them. There were about as many German as Italian divisions in Italy and the Germans moved faster. Yet many units of the Italian Army revealed a long-concealed heroism in their new and better cause. The Italian Fleet displayed more courage in escaping to British bases than it had ever shown fighting British ships. At least one Italian battleship and one cruiser were sunk by the vengeful German air force. And possibly most useful of all, the Italian workers in the northern cities went on strike to try to stop cold the German lines of supply. Italy had suddenly turned into the greatest Fifth Column in Europe, with a fleet and with an army in being in the midst of the enemy's camp.

The coming days in Italy were bound to be a seven-ring, star-spangled mess. Italy was once again reduced to its traditional role of offering only a battlefield for contending foreign armies. But this time it had a chance to ameliorate its crimes by making Italy a hell for one of those foreign armies. It had already done much to loosen Germany's hold on all Balkan nations. It had set another worm to gnawing at every German heart. And by releasing its fleet and Allied ships heretofore required to watch it, Italy had freed a gigantic navy for use elsewhere in the global war. Ultimate effect of that will be discovered someday by Japanese naval officers on the other side of the world when they watch all the floating metal in the world coming at them.

The surrender of Italy was very far from being the end of the war. But it summoned the democracies to the yet more intense and concentrated effort always required to hasten and make sure the day of the kill.



This future map shows what the invasion of Italy opens up. Like a searchlight thrown on Europe, the circle of bombing ranges for planes based on the great airfield system around Foggia will make all Germany open to Allied bombing. Official operational range is now 750 miles, as

shown above. When all Italy is held by the Allies, the Alps inevitably shunt the war eastward toward the plains of Hungary and Rumania. The gaps in the mountain ranges, marked by gate symbols, will largely govern the direction of Allied attack upon the rest of Axis Europe.

(continued)



Victor Emmanuel Monument was the scene of Rome's demonstration in the late afternoon of June 10, 1940 when Mussolini appeared on his balcony off right of picture to declare war.



The people, lay and clerical, are herded toward meeting place by Fascist ward heelers. Photographer McAvoy reported that demonstration was "not spontaneous," but methodically organized.

WHEN ITALY WENT TO WAR: 1940 PICTURES SPOTLIGHT THE IRONY OF SURRENDER

Italy was in this war for three years and three months almost to the day. Its war record during that time was one great downhill skid to ignominious defeat. No pictures are yet available of what happened in Rome on Sept. 8, 1943 when Italy surrendered, but on these pages are photographs of what went on in the Eternal City on June 10, 1940 when Benito Mussolini put his unhappy country into the war. Taken by LIFE Photographer Tom McAvoy and printed here for the first

time, they now throw a spotlight of historic irony on Italy's abject surrender.

Today it is frightening to recall the shape of events on that June 10. A German armored army had overrun the Aisne Valley, within 33 miles of Paris. The shattered British expeditionary force had lost all its heavy arms at Dunkirk. Russia, still friends with the Axis had "washed her hands of the struggle." The Nazi press chortled that it was now too late for the U.S. to



The face of the crowd waiting to hear Mussolini put Italy on the great stage of destiny was not as enthusiastic as that of a football crowd. Irony seems sign, "MARE NOSTRUM" (Our

Sea), on which French Corsica bears an Italian flag and the Italian Navy is represented as ruling the Mediterranean. "REX" (King) and "DUX" (Duce) are blazoned against boot of Italy.



Fascist women morosely line up in Rome to hear Il Duce declare war. Nobody seems excited about anything except sore feet. Romans especially have always been a cynical, unimpressible people



Past the Colosseum march the regimented members of the "spontaneous demonstration" summoned to cheer Benito Mussolini's declaration of war on beaten and fleeing France

rescue Great Britain and France as it had done in 1917. Desperate French Premier Reynaud had offered Italy anything within reason if only it would stay out of the war, but the French Army was already dissolving before his eyes.

So on the afternoon of June 10 the Fascist bullies in Rome went about summoning the people and closing the stores at a pace. By 6 p.m. there were more than 100,000 Romans massed in, and around the Piazza

Venezia. At 6 sharp Benito Mussolini appeared on his balcony. He finished declaring war on "the plutocratic and reactionary democracies of the West" by 6:20, took six curtain calls to the pumped-up applause and disappeared. The crowd surged away to cheer King Victor Emmanuel.

The Italians took the war on that day as a joke, a chance to assassinate without risk, as safe as snatching an old woman's purse in an alley. President Roosevelt

summed up the contempt of the civilized world when he said "The hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor."

The scenes shown on these pages will remain for years to come an accusation, a lesson for all peoples tempted to surrender their free sovereignty to vain and ruthless leaders. Decent men have rarely fallen so low as the Romans who opened their mouths wide to make a noise for Benito Mussolini that day in Rome.



Italy's "claims" in June 1940, as indicated by the signs that the crowd on the Piazza Venezia carry, were Gibraltar, Suez, Tunisia and Malta. Italy will have the leisure to eat these signs

slowly for some years to come. But on June 10 (the clock in background says 5 o'clock) the Italians felt they could snatch this booty with ease from beaten France and groggy Britain.



AT HIGH-WATER MARK AXIS HAD OVERRUN EUROPE, MUCH OF RUSSIA, AFRICA AND MUCH OF SOUTH PACIFIC. BIG THREAT: COULD EAST AND WEST AXIS JOIN FORCES VIA INDIA?

MARSHALL'S REPORT

Chief of staff tells of growth of U.S. Army in two years of war

On the day that Italy's surrender was announced to the world, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, released his biennial report. Although not mentioned, the fall of Italy provided a logical climax to a remarkable document which brought up to date the history of the greatest U.S. achievement of World War II—the creation of an army. In cold, candid terms General Marshall traced the history of the war from the dismal summer of 1941, through Pearl Harbor and the fall of the Philippines, to the turn of the tide at Guadalcanal and the emergence

of a powerful U.S. Army in North Africa and Sicily.

On these pages LIFE summarizes General Marshall's report. All quotations are from the report. The most dramatic section of the report deals not with the recent Allied successes, but with the tragic unpreparedness and defeats of 1941 and 1942. Explained Marshall, "Democratic governments devote their resources primarily to improving the standard of living of their people. Therefore, when attacked by nations which have concentrated on preparations for a war of conquest, initial successes inevitably will go to the aggressors."



Without sufficient guns or ammunition American troops were quickly trained in 1940 and 1941 to meet obvious Axis threats to U.S. security. By the summer of 1941 the international sit-

uation was extremely critical, but the U.S. Army consisted only of a partially equipped force of 28 infantry divisions, four armored divisions, two cavalry divisions, the harbor de-



fenses of the U.S. and an air force of 209 incomplete squadrons. Said Marshall, "On all fighting fronts the Allies were in a desperate situation due to lack of adequate material."

LARGE BATTLE REHEARSALS

In 1941 large battle rehearsals, like this one of parachutists landing on a field near Camden, S.C., were held with 900,000 troops. "Special attention was directed to development and training of armored force and anti-aircraft organizations which were faced with the prospect of enormous expansion. Lack of modern matériel, especially in airplanes and anti-aircraft guns, as well as lack of trained units embarrassed the War Department during this period both in the training of troops and the preparation of our overseas establishments."

PANAMA FORTIFICATIONS

"The uncertainty of the European situation involving peril of the British Isles and British Fleet made it urgently necessary for us to secure the defenses of the Western Hemisphere." It was imperative that the defenses of the Panama Canal, including this big railway gun, and of Alaska be given priority. Air bases and defensive garrisons were established throughout the Caribbean and in Newfoundland. Deficiencies in arms and equipment were so acute that not even the Philippines could be reinforced without leaving the U.S. itself in peril.

FLYING TIGERS IN CHINA

The flying Tigers, who flew P-40's for the Chinese Government were among the first Americans to meet the enemy. By arrangement with the British and the Curtiss-Wright Corp., 100 P-40's "reached China in the early summer of 1941, providing equipment for the famous Flying Tigers organization." At this time equipment was reaching China over the Burma road. Later in February 1942, after the fall of Singapore, the Japs were able to capture Lashio, western terminus of the road. Now supplies must be brought to China by air from India.

BLACKOUT OF WAR

Japan attacked Hawaii and the Philippines on Dec. 7, 1941 and the whole U. S., including the blacked-out capital, went on the alert. Unknown to the U. S. people on Dec. 7, six troopships and nine cargo vessels were at sea bound for the Philippines with badly needed reinforcements when the Japs struck. Four of the troopships returned to San Francisco; the other two made Brisbane, Australia, after 15 days of silence and uncertainty. All but one of the cargo ships made friendly ports. Exception was presumed captured south of Tahiti.

U. S. WEST COAST IN DANGER

The West Coast was in immediate danger after Dec. 7. "Since Jap attacks on the Pacific Fleet in Hawaii had uncovered the entire west coast of North America, the reinforcement of garrisons along the West Coast, Panama, Hawaii and in Alaska was given first priority. The movement of an Army corps of two infantry divisions and corps troops to the West Coast started Dec. 14, 1941 and was completed a few days later." In the first five weeks of war 600,000 troops were moved by rail, and by Dec. 17 two convoys had left for Hawaii.

TRAGEDY IN PHILIPPINES

Tragic chapter of the war was the Philippines. On July 26, 1941 General MacArthur, shown coming out of the tunnel at Corregidor, was recalled from duty with the Philippine Commonwealth and designated as Commander of U. S. Army Forces in the Far East. But he had little equipment and few trained men. When the Japs struck he had 19,000 U. S. Army troops, 12,000 Philippine Scouts and approximately 100,000 men of the newly mobilized and only partially equipped Philippine Army. He had 35 Flying Fortresses, 107 P-40 fighters.

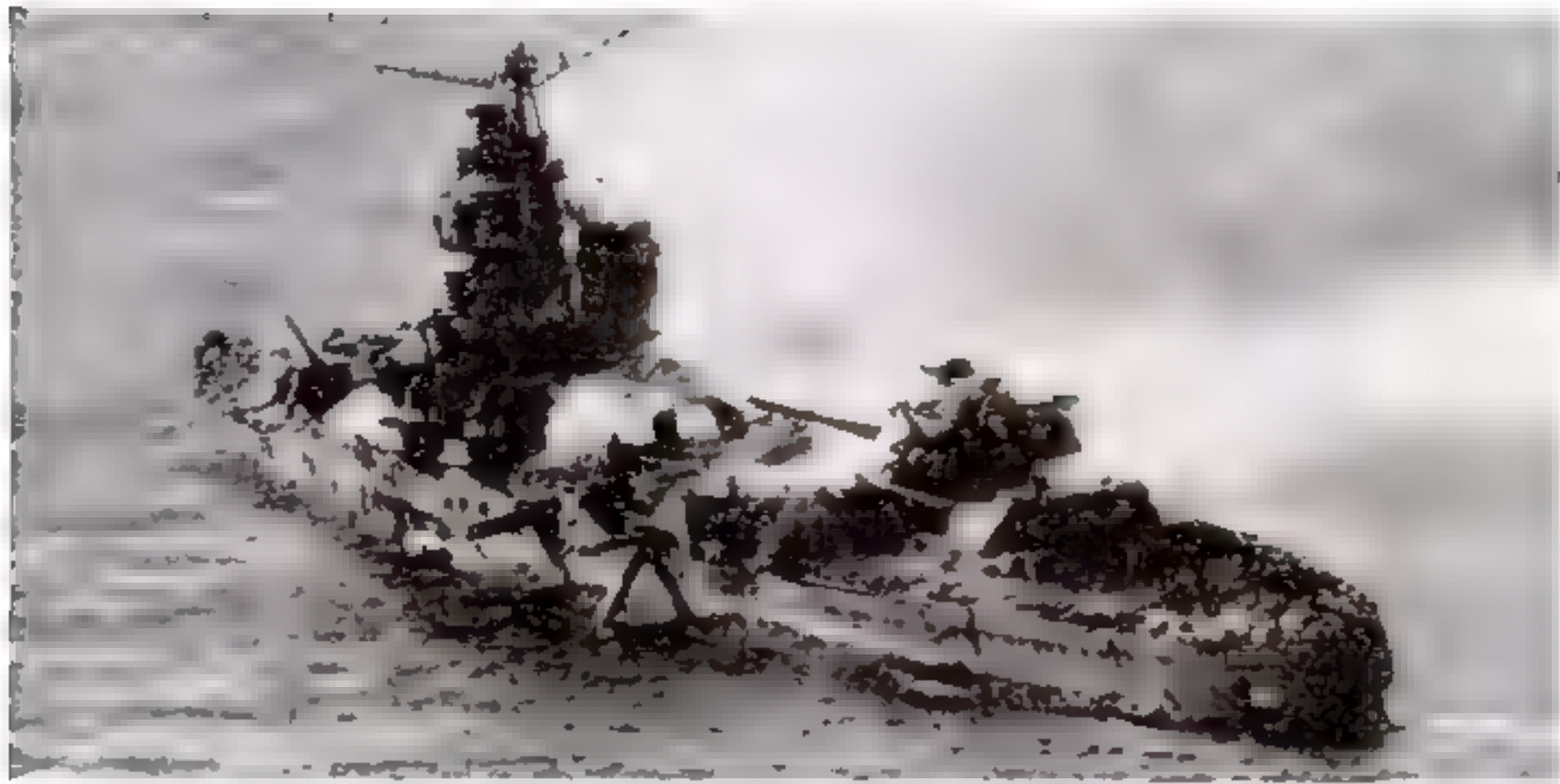
SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR

On May 6, 1942 exhausted U.S. forces were overwhelmed and finally surrendered. Until the end American and Philippine troops, like the one shown here with gangrene in his wounded arm, fought together. Wrote General Wainwright before Corregidor fell, "It is unreasonable to expect that we can hold out for long. We have done our best, both here and on Bataan, and although beaten we are still unashamed." In early 1942 Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies also fell and the Japs rolled closer and closer to Australia.

AMERICANS IN AUSTRALIA

Shortly after Dec. 7 the first Americans arrived in Australia to help strengthen that continent's defenses. "A first necessity was . . . to establish a succession of island bases to guard the Pacific lines of communication. It was necessary to establish without delay large supply bases in Australia both for air and ground troops. By June 1942, 150,000 Army troops as well as Marine and Navy ground echelons had been established in the South and Southwest Pacific areas." The resistance of the Philippines gave time for these accomplishments.

Surrender of Italy (continued)



THE HIGH TIDE OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION

The battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, when this light Jap cruiser was knocked out by U.S. planes, brought Jap aggression to an end. "The Coral Sea action," reports Marshall, "marked the high tide of Japanese conquest. The possibility that the enemy would shift his strength northward to attack Midway or Hawaii prompted a regrouping of our naval units and a further reinforcement of the air and ground units at Hawaii, Midway and other island outposts. On the morning of June 8 a naval plane sighted an enemy force some 470 miles to the westward. Next day, when another force was located about 180 miles to the north of Midway, it became evident that the largest concentration of enemy naval strength yet assembled for Pacific operations was headed eastward. In the historic two-day battle which followed, heavy losses in ships and airplanes were inflicted on the Japanese who retired at once.

"The battles of the Coral Sea and Midway Island restored the balance of seapower in the Pacific to the United States."

FIRST AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC

"The operations against Guadalcanal inaugurated a series of offensive moves in the Pacific which have continued to the present date. The enemy occupation of the Solomon Islands permitted him the use of advance air and naval bases from which to attack our long Pacific supply line and the north coast of Australia. On Aug. 7, 1942, therefore, the United States Navy and Marine forces seized beach heads on Guadalcanal Island and Florida Island and occupied Tulagi. The highly prized airfield on Guadalcanal was held by the Marines against a long series of heavy air, sea and ground assaults by the enemy.

"Army ground units commenced reinforcement of the Marines on Oct. 13 (this picture shows Army supplies arriving on Guadalcanal). On Dec. 9 command in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area passed to the Army under Major General Alexander M. Patch. Early in 1943 a series of well-executed and vigorous operations by Army divisions and one Marine regiment compressed and then destroyed all enemy resistance on the island."



U. S. TROOPS INVADE AFRICA, SICILY, ITALY

By late fall of 1942 the U.S. Army was fast becoming a powerful force ready to meet veteran German troops. In July 1942 it was decided "to launch an expedition into Northwest Africa." The occupation of Africa would open the Mediterranean to Allied shipping, remove the constant German threat in Morocco and Dakar, and possibly reconstitute the French Army.

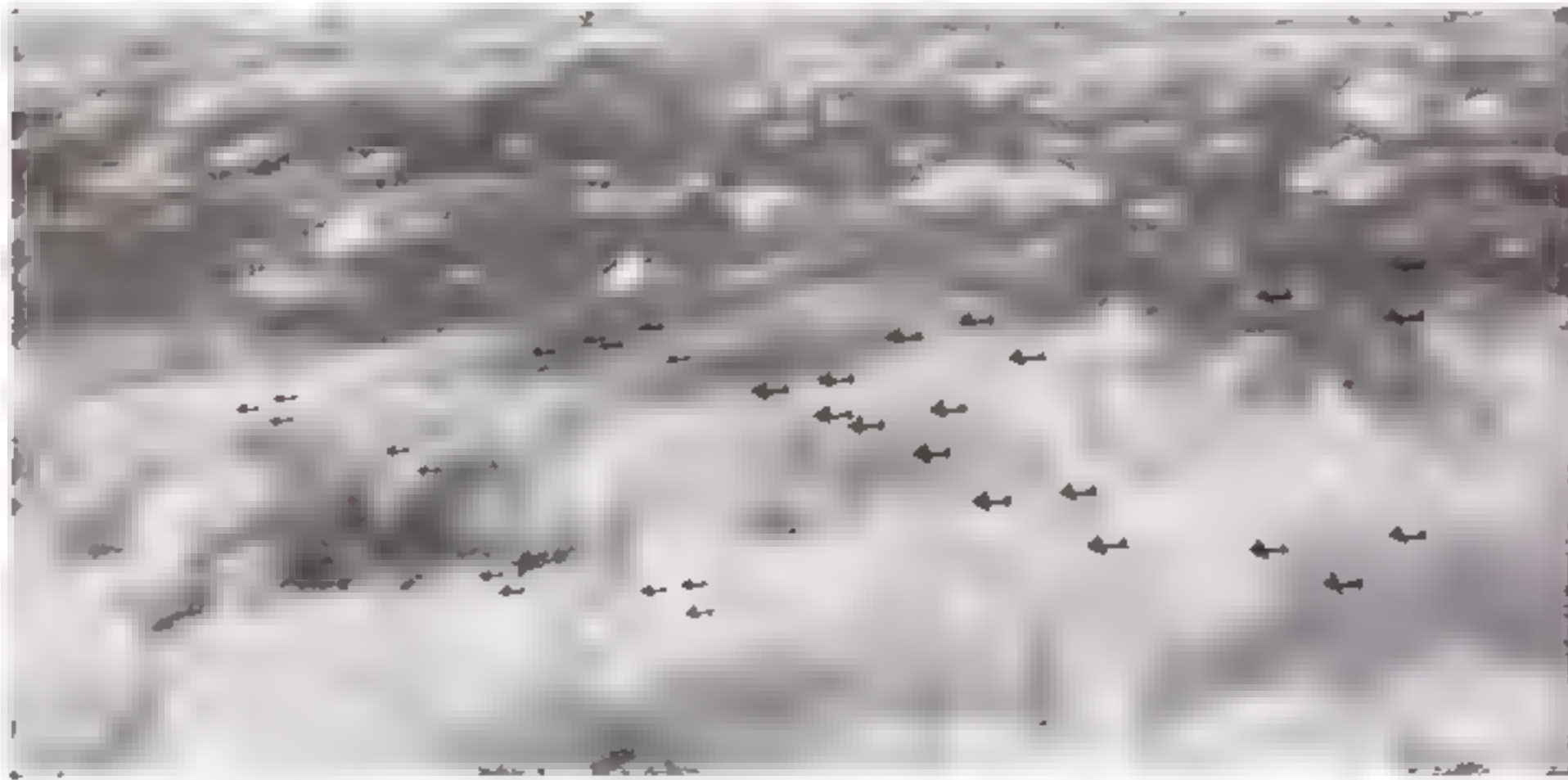
General Eisenhower had the problem of how to penetrate successfully an 800-mile coastline and a vast hinterland with a force of only 107,000 men. On Oct. 24 one invasion force sailed from U.S. and the next day two more forces sailed from British Isles. The landings began at 1 a.m. Nov. 8. They "were carried out in accordance with plans and with a boldness and efficiency which secured the initial objectives, the major airfields and ports in North Africa, within a period of 48 hours."

Since then American troops have been fighting almost continuously. Scenes like that at the left, taken at the battle for Sened, are now commonplace for battle-blooded U.S. troops.



AERIAL ASSAULT ON THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE

"The outstanding feature to date of America's war effort has been the manner in which our air forces have carried the war, in its most devastating form, to the enemy." This picture shows a formation of heavy U.S. bombers leaving England for a raid on the European continent. For such raids by U.S. planes "it has been desirable to build up bombing missions of 300 planes or more because of the strength of the German fighter force and the antiaircraft defenses on the western front. By July 1, 1943, more than 1,000 heavy bombers were based in the United Kingdom. Perhaps the greatest tribute to the heavy bomber effort was the enemy's recognition of its importance. These attacks caused him to increase production of fighter aircraft at the expense of bombers, to withdraw single-engine fighter pilots from the Russian and Mediterranean fronts for the defense of Germany and later to withdraw fighter aircraft from Russia. The net result was that the Germans were unable to conduct any sustained offensives this summer in Russia."





America's worldwide war is illustrated by this map based on the Marshall report and showing the logistics in ship and plane time from the U. S. to the Army's overseas bases. World War II is "not merely a war on two fronts but in several theaters with lines of communication encir-

cling the earth and extending over 56,000 miles." Time and space factors must influence Allied strategy. For instance, to land and maintain American forces in Australia requires "more than twice the ship tonnage necessary for similar American forces in Europe or North Africa."



American troops are stationed in 51 different places around the world. This map, based on the Marshall report, locates those places and lists dates of arrival (subsequent to 1941) of the first U. S. troops. To the list might be added Sicily and Italy. In the two years covered by the report

the Army has grown from 1,500,000 men to 6,500,000 men, including an air force of more than 2,000,000 officers and men. The Corps of Engineers has increased 4,000% and the Air Forces 9,500%. The service units that supply the Air Forces have gone up approximately 12,000%.

THREE AMERICANS

WHERE THESE BOYS FELL, A PART OF FREEDOM FELL: WE MUST RESURRECT IT IN THEIR NAME

Here lie three Americans.

What shall we say of them? Shall we say that this is a noble sight? Shall we say that this is a fine thing, that they should give their lives for their country?

Or shall we say that this is too horrible to look at?

Why print this picture, anyway, of three American boys dead upon an alien shore? Is it to hurt people? To be morbid?

Those are not the reasons.

The reason is that words are never enough. The eye sees. The mind knows. The heart feels. But the words do not exist to make us see, or know, or feel what it is like, what actually happens. The words are never right.

Last winter, in the issue of Feb. 22, we told about Bill, the Wisconsin boy; how he struggled through the dark and nervous jungle of New Guinea, stalking Japs like a cat; how he came at last to the blue sea at the rim of the jungle, and ran out onto the white beach, blazing mad; how the Japs got him there, suddenly, when the job was almost finished, so that he fell down on the sand, with his legs drawn up; and how the tide came in. . . .

And we said then that we thought we ought to be permitted to show a picture of Bill—not just the words, but the real thing. We said that if Bill had the guts to take it, then we ought to have the guts to look at it.

Well, this is the picture.

And the reason we print it now is that, last week, President Roosevelt and Elmer Davis and the War Department decided that the American people ought to be able to see their own boys as they fall in battle; to come directly and without words into the presence of their own dead.

And so here it is. This is the reality that lies behind the names that come to rest at last on monuments in the leafy squares of busy American towns.

We Come Late

Here in this picture we meet upon a battlefield of the war.

It is true that we come late to the battlefield—much later than these boys, who were the first to arrive. The tide has already covered them at least once. The sand has almost buried the leg of one of them, and you can see the dark marking of high water on his helmet.

Even so, we are not too late to understand this battlefield. We can see roughly what happened.

They were shipped to Australia in 1942, thence to Port Moresby, New Guinea, thence by airplane over the Owen Stanley Mountains. They were set down in the heart of the jungle. Their objective was Buna.

They struggled through the nightmare—week after week of Japs lurking in trees and jungle pillboxes, week after week of foxholes and bugs and skin sores and sleepless nights.

Then at last Sergeant Bottcher, with a dozen men, broke through to the sea. Bottcher's Corner, where he held out for days, lies just beyond the coconut palms in the background of this picture.

And meanwhile the Japs had been trying to bring up reinforcements in landing barges. Many barges were wrecked on the shore by American armor, just as the one shown here. But when the Jap soldiers were finally driven back to the sea they hid in these half-sunken barges. And they also constructed hidden machine-gun nests all along the shore.

So when these three boys broke out of the jungle they ran down to the beach, chasing Japs in a kind of fury. They were running in from the left and they had just passed the barge. And then there was a sudden, murderous burst of fire—apparently not from the barge, but from a machine-gun nest located in the direction of where you, the reader, are sitting. The boy in front was riddled. The one in the center, who was apparently blasted over backward and has been rolled by the waves, was hit above his left hip; a bullet went into his left leg and his right leg was shattered. The third has fallen forward as if clutching a wound in his abdomen. It all must have happened in a split second.

Yes, when LIFE's photographer, George Strock, arrived with his camera to take this picture, it was all over. And yet, miraculously, it is not too late; miraculously the battle still goes on, and we can still see, in every line of action, why it is that American boys win.

We can still sense the high optimism of men who have never known oppression—who, however scared, have never had to base their decisions upon fear. We are still aware of the relaxed self-confidence with which the leading boy ran into the sudden burst of fire—almost like a halfback carrying the ball down a football field.

We can share their impatience, their outrage at the evil of war. We can feel the fury of their attack, the hard muscles driving forward, the hot blood surging. Yes, we can tell even on this distant shore that these are our boys, born of our women, reared in our schools, bred to our horizons. . . .

Even though the tide has come in at least once to cover them. . . .

Something on the Beach

And it is not enough to say that words are not enough. There is something lying on this beach that the camera doesn't show.

It doesn't show a green meadow stretching down from a whitewashed barn to the brook that bubbles through an American valley. And it doesn't show an elderly man climbing up a ladder in a ripe American orchard; or a stout, gray-haired woman pulling out of the oven an American apple pie; or a red setter asleep on the sunny porch dreaming of American birds.

The camera doesn't show a road leading around the wood lot under the big harvest moon. It doesn't reproduce the sound of a girl's voice when she told him, or the feel of her waist, or the memory of her promise.

And it doesn't show the pool hall where the boys get the baseball scores, or the Congressman leaning back in his law office with his hands behind his head, or the banker scrutinizing old Sam Lawrence, or the minister in his pulpit pointing upward to where he thinks God is.

No, the camera doesn't show America, not any part of America, not even her mighty hills and rivers, not even the great gray cities or the freight trains tramping through the night loaded with the paraphernalia of war. Out there at Buna it couldn't show any of that.

And yet here on the beach is America, three parts of a hundred and thirty million parts, three fragments of that life we call American life: three units of freedom.

So that it is not just these boys who have fallen here, it is freedom that has fallen: the smell, the taste, the sound, the sight of freedom, the desire, the realization, the manifold, intoxicating experience that freedom is. All this has fallen upon the white New Guinea sand.

And Freedom Lives

America is the symbol of freedom.

It is the symbol, not only here at Buna, and not only at Guadalcanal, where the crosses crowd the shore; and not only in half-starved Sicily, and not only in trembling Rome.

It is the symbol of freedom all over the earth, wherever men dream of freedom, or desire it.

In the bright green hills of China, and under the old roofs of Prague, and in the teeming alleys of Cairo, and along the jagged Scandinavian shore.

And all over the world, now, there are living fragments of this symbol, and all over the world they are being shot down, like these fragments.

And it is not an easy thing to understand why they are there, and why, if freedom is to live, they must be willing to die.

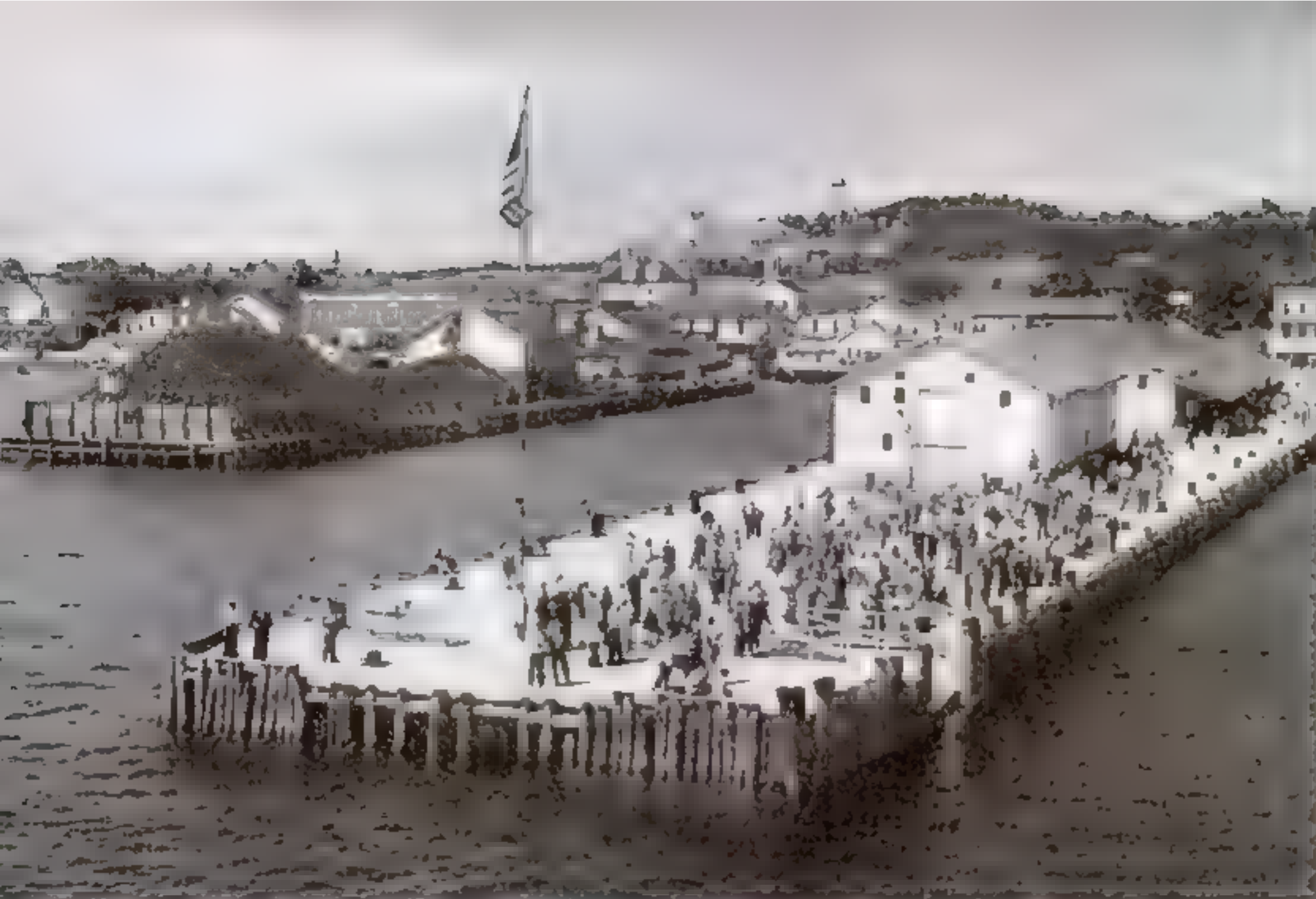
But this is because freedom is something more than a set of rules, or a set of principles. Freedom is a free man. It is a package. But it is God's package.

So when these living units of freedom are extinguished we cannot bring them back to life. All we can do is to give meaning to their death.

And this is to say that when freedom falls, as it has here on the beach at Buna, it is our task to cause it to rise again: not in living units, which we cannot make and to which we cannot give life, but in the mighty symbol, America, the beacon for all men, which is ours to have, to hold, and to increase.



Three dead Americans
on the beach at Buna



CITIZENS OF MACKINAC ISLAND GATHER ON QUAY TO WELCOME DELEGATES ARRIVING BY BOAT FROM MAINLAND

G. O. P. DRAFTS

Republican Advisory Council meets

On Mackinac Island in the Great Lakes, 48 members of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council—Senators, Congressmen, Governors—sat down Sept. 6 to formulate foreign and domestic programs for their party. When they adjourned a day later, their task had been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the majority present. But their deliberations were not unattended by labor pains.

In his opening address, National Chairman Harrison Spangler proclaimed: "Your program will not be drawn by a little group of men working behind closed doors." He then announced he had appointed two drafting committees which would go forthwith into executive session behind closed doors. Excluded delegates—notably certain liberal governors—protested they had not come to Mackinac to take buggy rides, and won hearings before the foreign policy committee headed by Senator Vandenberg, who had arrived at the conference with his resolution already prepared. Senator Taft's domestic policy committee



Past "longest porch in the world," pride of Mackinac's Grand Hotel, horse-drawn carriages convey delegates on sightseeing trips around the island. Some rode bicycles and some walked.



Michigan's Senator Vandenberg detaches himself from his spade work from this deck chair. Here he lay in wait for delegates, buttonholed them and asked their support for his foreign policy program.

CALIFORNIA'S GOV. WARREN

MAINE'S GOVERNOR SEWALL

OHIO'S GOVERNOR BRICKER



POSTWAR POLICY

and meditates at Mackinac, Mich.

tee sat till 3 a. m. When it broke up, New York's Governor Dewey—who had stolen headlines a day before by a forthright interview on foreign affairs—was asked what had happened. "We labored to bring forth a big mouse," said he, "and we produced a small one." Next day Mr. Taft's mouse was trapped by the council and hastily rewritten by sub-committees of the liberal governors.

Most notable achievement of the conference was its foreign policy statement, revised from Vandenberg's original phrasing and calling for "responsible participation by the U. S. in postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations." This apparently offended no one. Isolationist Congressman Clare Hoffman (see left) declared "As an America Firster I am completely satisfied." Internationalist Wendell Willkie called it "a move in the right direction." President Roosevelt, asked by reporters if he had heard about the Mackinac conference, quipped that he had heard a hotel in Houston had burned down.



DELEGATES CONVENE IN HOTEL'S CASINO FROM WHICH ROULETTE WHEELS, GAMBLING TABLES HAVE BEEN REMOVED



Unexpected guest was Representative Clare Hoffman who, though snubbed by delegates, somehow barged himself a desk in the conference. He identified his companion as Helen Boyer



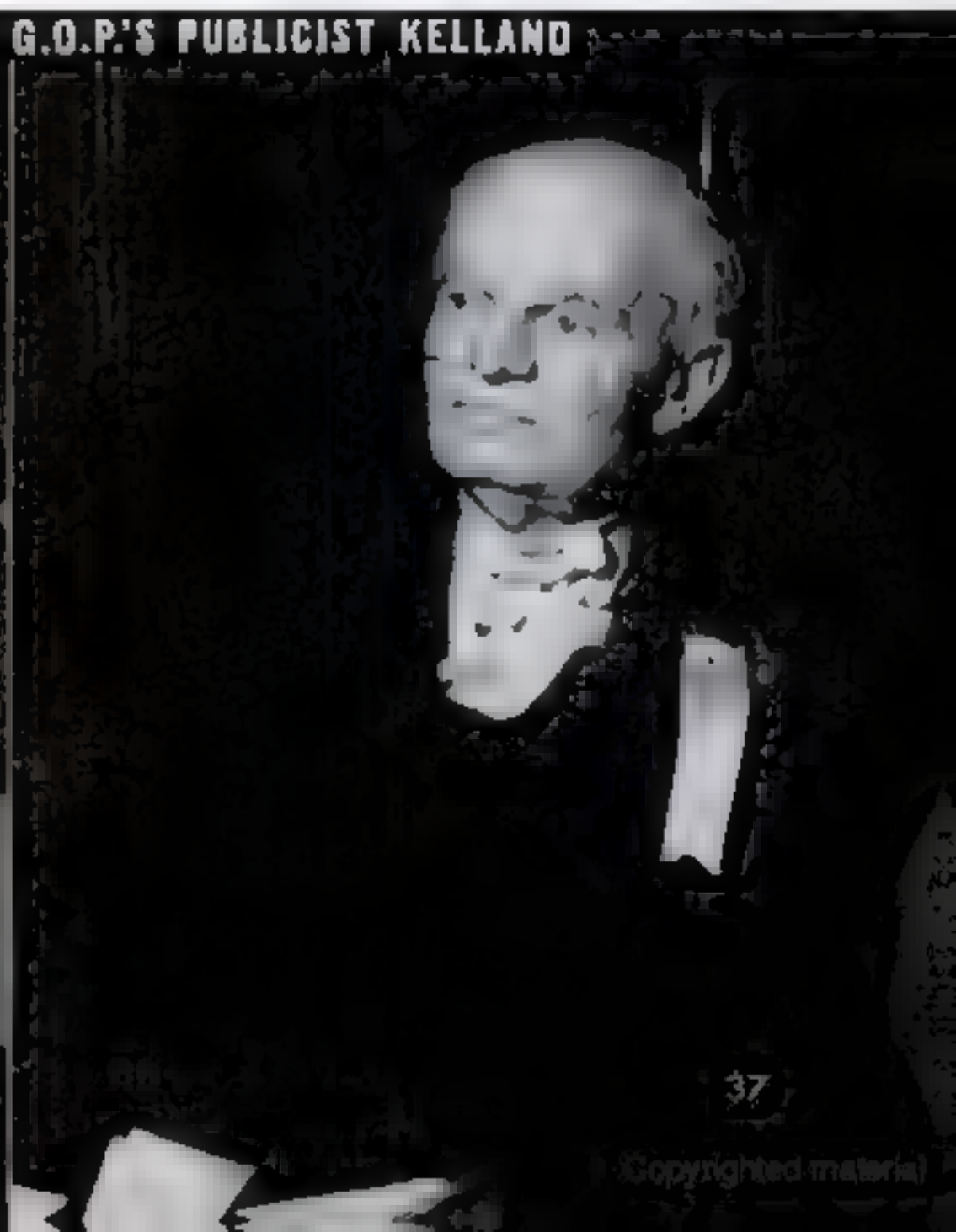
Joe Martin inadvertently gives irritation of Wendell Willkie who was not among those present. But Willkie's name was heard when a wag bribed a bellboy to page him through hotel.



NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DEWEY



OHIO'S SENATOR TAFT



G.O.P.'S PUBLICIST KELLAND



PRIME MINISTER EMERGES FROM MEMORIAL HALL, ARRAYED IN SCARLET GOWN AND BLACK VELVET CAP OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW OF OXFORD. AT RIGHT: HARVARD'S CONANT

HARVARD MAKES CHURCHILL AN LL.D.

On Sept. 6 Prime Minister Churchill breezed into Boston, to the great astonishment of most of its citizens, breezed out again five hours later, holder of an honorary Doctorate of Laws from Harvard University. The degree was conferred upon him by Harvard's President James B. Conant before an academic convocation of 1,400 faculty members and guests in Memorial Hall. Citation: "An historian who has written a glorious page in British history; a statesman and warrior whose tenacity and courage turned back the tide of tyranny in freedom's darkest hour."

In his address, Dr. Churchill recalled that Bismarck had once observed that the most potent factor in human society at the end of the 19th Century was the fact the British and American peoples spoke the same language. "This gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance," the Prime Minister said, "and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship." Pointing to the intimacy and harmony of Anglo-American war staffs, he declared: "It would be a most foolish, improvident act on the part of our two governments to break up this smooth-running

and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over. For our own safety as well as for the security of the rest of the world we are bound to keep it working and in running order after the war. . . .

"We have learned from hard experience that stronger, more efficient, more rigorous world institutions must be created to preserve peace and to forestall the causes of future wars. . . . Nothing will work soundly or for long without the united effort of the British and American people. If we are together nothing is impossible. If we are divided, all will fail."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41



AMERICA NEEDS NURSES...ENLIST NOW

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
PAULETTE GODDARD
VERONICA LAKE

PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE ACTUAL
SET OF PARAMOUNT'S NEW PICTURE

"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"

AN EPIC OF THE NURSES
ON BATAAN

AT HOME and OVER THERE IT'S CHESTERFIELD

**GOOD TOBACCO, Yes... the
right combination of the WORLD'S
BEST CIGARETTE TOBACCOS...**

It isn't enough to buy the best cigarette tobacco,
it's Chesterfield's right combination, or blend, of
these tobaccos that makes them so much milder,
cooler and better-tasting.

Good Tobacco, yes...but the Blend — the Right
Combination — that's the thing.

*Smoke Chesterfields and find out how really
good a cigarette can be*

*"I wish to report
a robbery,
little brother"*

LIBRARIAN: You wish to register a complaint, Camel? A beef?

CAMEL: Sad ib. I have been robbed by the so-called author of this so-called Encyclopedia. Defrauded, Effendi.

LIBRARIAN: Ah. You find it unwholesome, my Bedouin Bookworm? Not fit to eat, perhaps?

CAMEL: Prince. I am the Paul Jones Camel, living symbol of the *dryness* in the world-famous dry Paul Jones Whiskey. And there's not a line about me here, Effendi! Not a word!

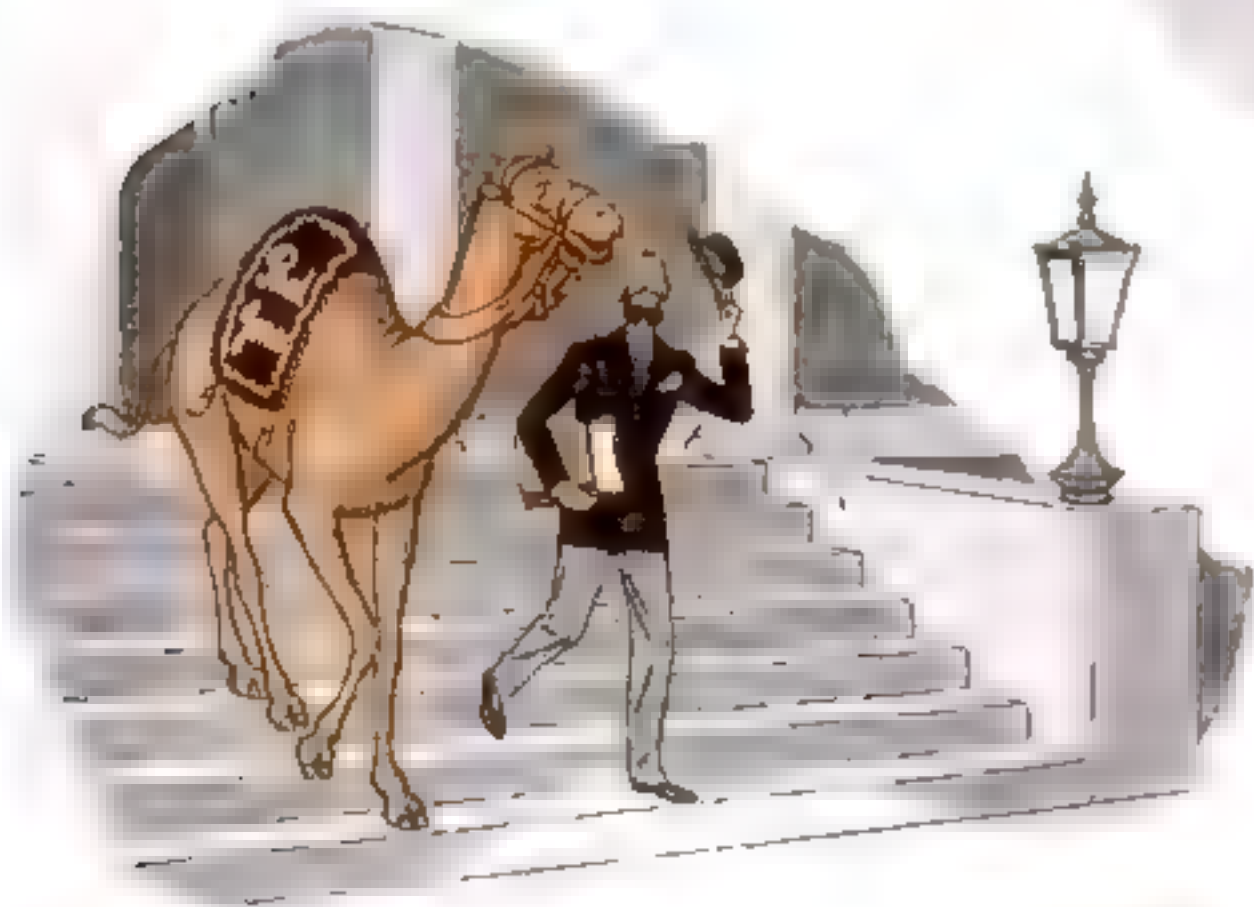
LIBRARIAN: Have you looked under "Fairy Tales," Camel? *Dryness* in whiskey would be under "Fairy Tales," I think.

CAMEL: *Fairy Tales?* Effendi, thousands will tell you that Paul Jones Whiskey has *dryness*! And that this *dryness* (lack of sweetness) brings out *all* the flavor, the *full* magnificence of the fine Paul Jones!

LIBRARIAN: Really, Camel?

CAMEL: This is indeed true, O Scholar.

LIBRARIAN: Then, Camel, we are not only going to burn that ignorant Encyclopedia, we're going to find the author and burn him too! And then we're going out for some of the wonderful dry Paul Jones! Come on!



*The very best buy
is the whiskey that's dry*

Paul Jones



An Explanation to Our Friends

If your bar or package store is selling us out of Paul Jones, please be patient. We are trying to apportion our prewar stocks to assure you a continuing supply of Paul Jones until the war is won. Meanwhile, our distilleries are devoted 100% to the production of alcohol for explosives, rubber, and other war products. (Our prices have not increased except for government taxes.)

A blend of straight whiskey 90 proof
Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville & Baltimore



In Memorial Hall, reared in honor of Harvard's Civil War heroes, Churchill joins with convocation in singing the 78th Psalm. On the stage sit the housemasters of the university (right) and the deans (left), Governor Saltonstall (left of Churchill), and senior members of the faculty. Sheriff of Middlesex County, clad in a blue coat with brass buttons, opened ceremony by striking the platform thrice with his scabbard.



On the steps of Memorial Chapel, built to commemorate Harvard's World War I dead, Churchill speaks extempore to 6,000 Army and Navy men enrolled in Harvard's special wartime courses. After warning listeners that sacrifices still lie ahead, the Prime Minister said: "We will never tire nor weaken. We shall march with you into every quarter of the globe to establish a reign of justice and law among men."



Sunbeam

AUTOMATIC

TOASTER

is making delicious, easy-to-digest toast for wartime meals



Crispy-tender Sunbeam toast with tomatoes and lettuce for those body-building vitamins A and C. Perfect toast—every time.



For hiddies, and the grown-ups, too, easy-to-digest toast puts extra appetite appeal into many a wartime snack and meal.

If you own a Sunbeam Toaster with the exclusive two-way operation for either "pop up" or "keep warm" action at the flip of a button, take extra good care of it. Sunbeam isn't building any more 'til after Victory. Shot and shell and the instruments of war have replaced all Sunbeam appliance production at the factory.

If you didn't get your Sunbeam Toaster before it went to war, buy a War Bond today and earmark it for your Sunbeam later. It's the one that makes such perfect toast every time whether set to "pop up" or to keep the toast warm in the toaster-oven 'til wanted. Has the hinged crumb-tray that snaps down for easy cleaning and many other EXTRA advantages. And a masterpiece of lovely, lasting beauty, too.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,
Dept. 53, 3600 W. Roosevelt
Road, Chicago, Illinois. Canada
Factory: 321 Weston Rd. South,
Toronto. Over half a century mak-
ing quality products. Famous for
Sunbeam Mixmaster, Shavemaster,
Coffee-master, Ironmaster, etc.



BY FLOODLIGHT, RESCUERS LABOR THROUGH THE NIGHT, CUTTING AWAY WRECKAGE IMPRISONING DEAD AND DYING. SHREDDED STEEL OF SEVENTH COACH LIES STREWN ON GROUND



The grim procession of the dead from wreck to morgue continues next morning as acetylene torches slowly cut imprisoning steel. As cars were opened up, doctors crawled into wreckage with morphine.

RAILROAD DISASTERS

79 die in wreck of Congressional Limited

At 6:07 p.m. on Sept. 6, an engine man in Philadelphia's big railroad yards watched the Pennsylvania's crack Congressional Limited thunder past on its 215 minute run from Washington to New York. To his horror he saw smoke and flame shooting from a journal box (housing for the end of an axle) on the seventh coach. He sprinted to notify a yard clerk who telephoned a signal tower three-quarters of a mile down the road. But before the tower-man could raise a warning light, the Congressional whizzed beneath him at 56 m. p.h. A moment later the hot box burned out, shearing wheel from axle.

With a fearful lurch the 10-car train snapped in two. The seventh coach rose almost vertically into the air and crashed head-on into a steel signal tower, which like a giant meat cleaver, sliced the entire car in two from end to end. The eighth coach rolled over several times and came to rest amid the splintered relics of No. 7. Two diners and four Pullmans sprawled in a delirium of tortured steel across the four tracks of the road's main line.

Days passed before families and friends were able to identify the shattered dead. But they could be counted. Seventy-nine lay dead. 11 had suffered injury in the nation's worst railroad wreck in 25 years. Ten and a half hours later three crewmen lost their lives and the New York Central's 20th Century Limited jumped the track near Catasota, N. Y. (see next page).



RIGHT OF TOWER, EIGHTH COACH RESTS ON SIDE AGAINST BASE OF TOWER



ROW ON ROW the recognisable dead await identification in the morgue. Day by day the death toll rose as the injured died. Five were still unidentified three days later.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Split Seconds Save Whole Lifetimes!

Guns that spit quick death can't get into operation slowly. The covers that protect them have to fit snugly as possible and yet come off fast.

That's why Crown Zippers by the millions are in the South Pacific today, in Alaska and Iceland and on the invasion front—instead of at home serving civilians. Tests prove Crown Zippers stand up and work dependably under the most grueling use and extreme conditions.

That's because Crown Zippers are die-cast, and so can be made bigger, stronger and more durable than ordinary zippers — for use not only on gun covers, but on covers for tanks and half-tracks, on aviation clothes and life-saving suits, wherever swift and unfailing operation is imperative.

Crown was first of the zipper

manufacturers to convert completely to war voluntarily. Its engineers went into the field with Air Corps, Ordnance and Quartermaster Corps officers whose job it was to see that our boys were the best equipped in the world.

Crown Zippers today are doing jobs never before attempted by zippers. When the war is won and the peace delegates zipper up their bags to come back to a normal world, Crown Zippers will also return—better than ever and ready for many surprising new applications!

**CROWN
ZIPPER**

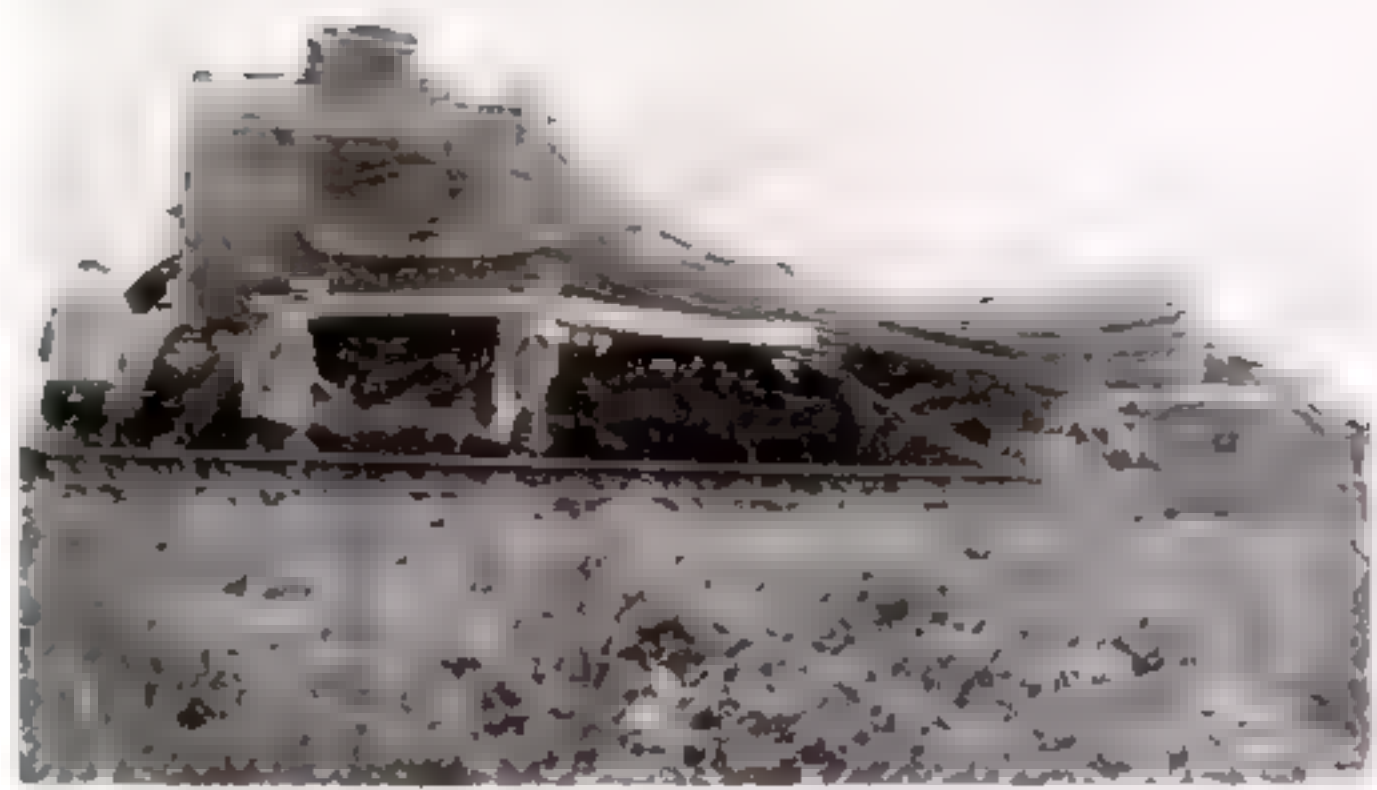


Division of The Spool Cotton Company
745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A War Development

*that shatters all previous
concepts of zipper design*

Certain uses for which an amazing new Crown Zipper was designed cannot be told—but it can be mentioned that this new zipper is the greatest improvement ever made in zipper design. It's double acting. It's practically indestructible. It can't lock "open." It goes around corners and curves. It won't be available till after the war. But when you see it, you'll cheer long and loud!



Its boiler blasted away, the locomotive of famed Century leans ignominiously against the embankment, its exposed pipes drooping on trucks like so much limp spaghetti.

20TH CENTURY'S LOCOMOTIVE BLOWS UP

At 4:34 a.m. on Sept. 7, the locomotive of the New York Central's famed 20th Century Limited exploded near Canastota, N.Y. Precisely what happened may never be known because the engineer and two firemen were killed and nothing remained of the locomotive but a mass of eviscerated steam pipes (*above*). One theory is that the engineer shot too much cold water into the boiler at one time. After the blast which hurled fragments of the locomotive over several acres of farmland, the denuded chassis continued east for a quarter of a mile. Ten of the train's 17 cars left the tracks but came to rest in soft swampland, hence no passengers and only seven employees were injured. One man remained asleep throughout. Hero of the hour was Mail Clerk Alton Novak who rushed down the tracks with a lantern, prevented a westbound freight from plowing into the wreckage.



Like a skeleton in steel, the locomotive chassis lies still coupled to its derailed tender. Its crew never had a chance. The body of one fireman was found 60 feet away.

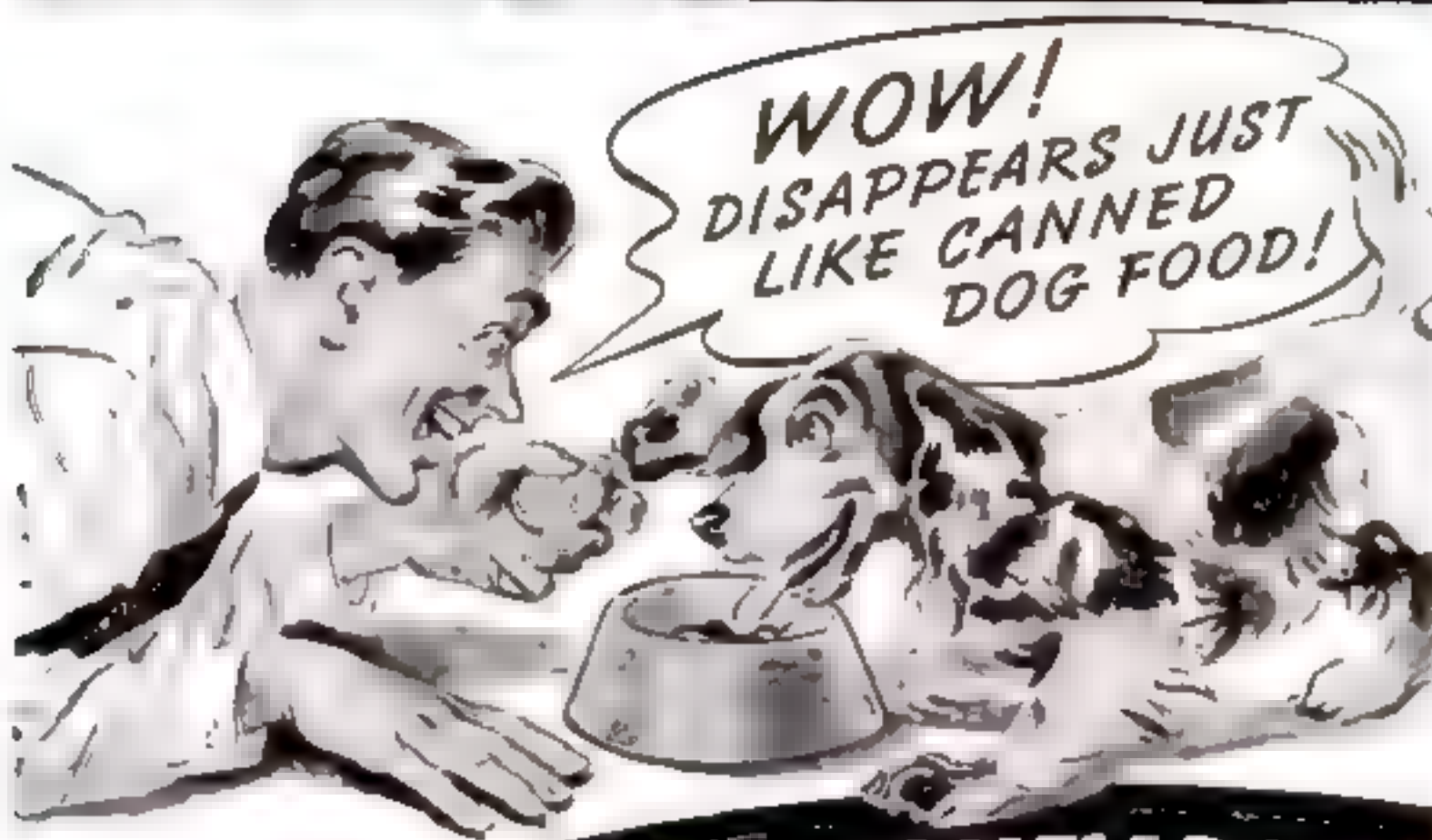


Derailed but unbuckled the Century's stout cars remain upright and in order. Here, happily, embankment was low and ground soft. Note debris of engine in foreground.

DOGS CHOOSE FOOD
by "SNIFF"

THAT'S WHY
MILLIONS
CHOOSE

KEN-L-BISKIT



DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK

UNLESS YOUR DOG EATS HIS
KEN-L-BISKIT INSTANTLY and Begs for More!

A Dish Without Sniff Appeal Leaves Fido "Cold!"

If your dog refuses his "new" food it probably hasn't "Sniff Appeal."

The "Sniff" is the Thing It's sniff and sniff alone that invites dogs to eat!

SO SWITCH TO KEN-L-BISKIT

Easy As Making Tea!

When making tea or coffee at mealtime, boil a little extra water for Ken-L-Biskit. Pour 1/2 package of Ken-L-Biskit in dog's dish—then add 1/2 pint of boiling water. Let cool—then serve!

It's Got Real "Meat" Sniff Appeal!

Boiling water brings out real "meat" aroma dogs love. One sniff and your dog eats his Ken-L-Biskit INSTANTLY—or Double Your Money Back!

LET THIS NO-RISK OFFER SOLVE YOUR DOG FEEDING PROBLEMS FOR GOOD!

*This sensational offer wouldn't dare be made if we didn't have facts! Yes! Ken-L-Biskit has been used for years! Over 100,000,000 pounds fed in leading kennels from coast to coast. Proof that dogs love it! And naturally—because Ken-L-Biskit has pure, wholesome, nutritious U. S. Govt. Inspected horse meat baked in! Also contains all vitamins proved essential to dog health—vitamins A, B1, B2 (G), B6 and D.

Get famous Ken-L-Biskit with real "meat" sniff appeal today without risking one penny! Double Your Money Back if your dog doesn't eat it INSTANTLY when served the boiling water way! Send carton with unused portion to: The Quaker Oats Company, Rockford, Ill.



KEN-L-BISKIT

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF KEN-L-RATION

I'VE GOT 36 SECONDS...

It's queer, up here . . .

Falling through space, time runs out quick and your mind does tricks.

One second I'm gripping my gun while shrapnel snarls in my face, and the next—I'm back home in bed and Mom's calling, "Wake up, wake up, you sleepy head!"

It's queer, up here . . .

One second I'm watching the earth and the enemy come rushing up, and the next—I remember it's that long-ago-day in September when Joe Clark caught me climbing his apple tree and a dead branch broke and I fell.

It's queer, up here . . .

But as time flows past and hell slides nearer, I can see things clearer. And with only 36 seconds to go, I know all at once

what I didn't before . . .

I'm not just a kid anymore. I know why I'm fighting this war!

I'm fighting this war for my right to live like a man, to work like a man, to think like a man—not to be herded around and driven like a sheep to the grazing ground.

I'm fighting this war for my right to be let alone . . . to do what I've dreamed of doing in a land where my future's my own—not to be led by the nose to a trough and a bag and a stall.

I'm fighting for the right to come home again to simple things . . . like taking my girl to a movie . . . or seeing a baseball game . . . or going to church . . . or driving my car to work.

I'm fighting for the America my folks and

I have always known . . . where each year has always brought us new and better things . . . where there's freedom of opportunity for all . . . and it's every man's right to rise, to stand, to go ahead on his own!

That's what I'm fighting for. Keep it that way until I come back!

Here at Nash-Kelvinator, we're building 2,000 h.p. Pratt & Whitney engines for Navy Vought Corsair fighters . . . making intricate Hamilton Standard propellers and many other important items of ordnance . . . readying our production lines to build Sikorsky helicopters for the Army Air Forces . . . doing our part to keep America a land of freedom and opportunity where every man can go as far, can rise as high as his strength and ability will take him.

NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION
Kenosha • Milwaukee • DETROIT • Grand Rapids • Lansing

THEY GIVE THEIR LIVES, WE LEND
OUR MONEY. BUY WAR BONDS.

NASH
AUTOMOBILES

KELVINATOR

REFRIGERATORS • ELECTRIC RANGES



Frank Schuchman

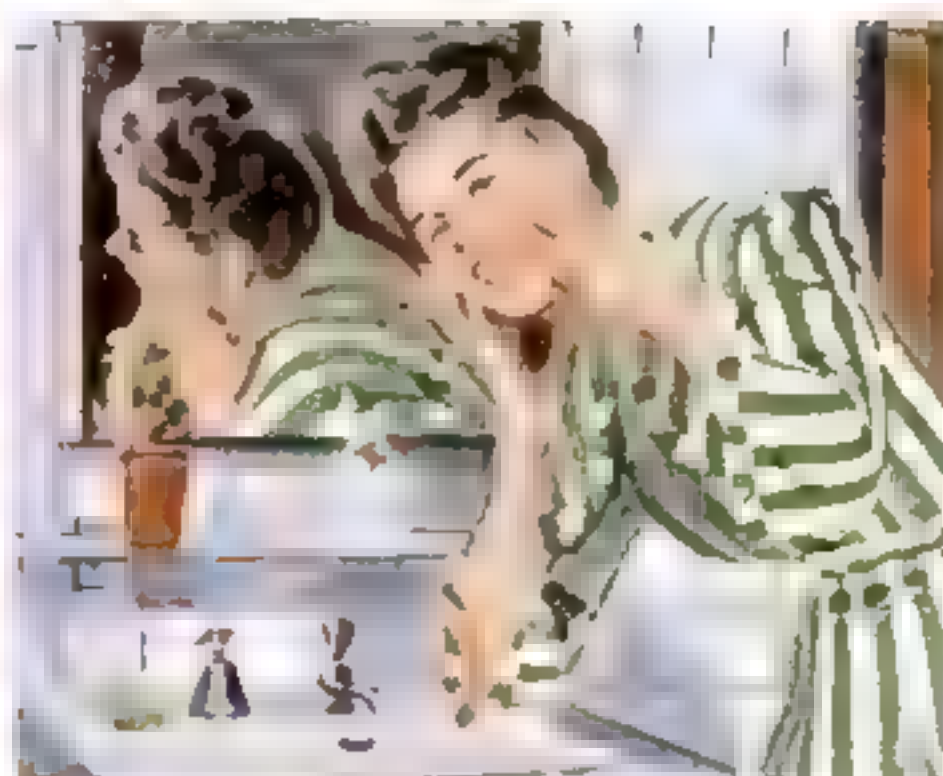
Doctors Prove 2 out of 3 Women can get More Beautiful Skin in 14 Days!

PALMOLIVE BEAUTY PLAN TESTED ON 1285 WOMEN WITH ALL TYPES OF SKIN

READ THIS TRUE STORY of what Palmolive's Proved New Beauty Plan did for Grace Stone of Boston, Mass.



"My complexion had lost its lovely look. So I said 'yes' quick when invited to try Palmolive's New 14-Day Beauty Plan—along with 1284 other women all over the U.S.A.! My group reported to a Boston skin doctor. Some of us had dry skins, some oily; some 'average.' After a careful examination, we were given the Palmolive Plan to use at home for 14 days.



"Here's the proved Palmolive Plan: Wash your face 3 times a day with Palmolive Soap. Then—each time—massage your clean face with that lovely, soft Palmolive beauty-lather . . . just like a cream. Do this for a full 60 seconds. This massage extracts the full beautifying effect from Palmolive lather for your skin. Then rinse and dry. That's all!



"After 14 days, I went back to my doctor. He confirmed what my mirror told me. My skin was clearer, brighter, finer-textured! Later I learned many skin improvements had been observed by all the 36 examining doctors. Actually 2 out of 3 of all the 1285 women got see-able, feel-able results. So Palmolive's 14-Day Plan is now my beauty plan for life!"



YOU, TOO, may look for these skin improvements in only 14 Days!

- ★ Brighter, cleaner skin
- ★ Finer texture
- ★ Fewer blemishes
- ★ Less dryness
- ★ Less oiliness
- ★ Smoother skin
- ★ Better tone
- ★ Fresher, clearer color

This list comes right from the reports of the 36 examining doctors! Their records show that of the 1285 women who tested the Palmolive Plan for you, 2 out of 3 got many of these improvements in 14 days! Now it's *your* turn! Start this new *proved* way of using Palmolive tonight. In 14 days, you, too, may look for fresher, clearer, *lovelier* skin!



NO OTHER SOAP OFFERS PROOF OF SUCH RESULTS!



"ELECTED" PRESIDENT MORINIGO OF PARAGUAY POSES BESIDE ARCHBISHOP AND SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT. PAINTING SHOWS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN 1811

PARAGUAY PARTY

South America's smallest nation inaugurates a President who has already held the job three years

No headlines were made when President General Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay ran off a one-candidate election last February to legalize the job he had already held for over two years. His inauguration in Asunción Aug. 15 was still less earth-shaking (*above*). But though his state is the most remote and poverty-stricken in the Western Hemisphere, less populous than Salvador though bigger than all New England, it has a people to be reckoned with.

They are now about as numerous (1,100,000) as they were in 1863 when their dictator, "El Mariscal"

Francisco Lopez, provoked war with the combined might of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. However, the Paraguayans fought almost literally to the last man until, of 500,000 males able to carry a gun, only 29,000 were left alive. The Paraguayans revere that holocaust and the man who led them into it. The little statue before the new dictator (*above*) shows a Paraguayan fighter in the victorious Gran Chaco War of 1935. The U. S. is now spending \$11,000,000 in Paraguay and after a trip this year to U. S. munitions factories, Morinigo is strongly pro-Ally.

Your child
MUST have
IRON for
good red blood



• To meet the demands of rapid growth, children need proportionately more iron than adults. Give them extra iron in molasses cookies.

**BRER RABBIT
MOLASSES IS
RICH IN IRON**



• Tests have shown Brer Rabbit Molasses is second only to liver as a rich food source of iron the body can use. Iron helps build and maintain good red blood.

Three tablespoons of Brer Rabbit supply about one-third of minimum daily iron requirements based on government standards.

A tablespoon of molasses in a glass of milk makes a delicious iron-rich drink.

Gingerbread and cookies made with Brer Rabbit contain *all* the iron that is in the molasses. No iron is lost in cooking.

Two Flavors:

GOLD LABEL
—light, sweet,
mild flavored;
delicious on
bread, pancakes,
waffles and for
a delicately fla-
vored milkshake

GREEN LABEL
—dark, full-
flavored; rec-
ommended for
cooking and a
richly flavored
milkshake.



FREE

PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.,
New Orleans, La. Dept. LF 920-3
Send me—free—Brer Rabbit's
"Modern Recipes for Modern Living," contain-
ing 116 fine molasses recipes. Also pamphlet
on children's iron needs.

Name _____
(Print Name and Address)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Paraguay Party (continued)



Archbishop and President listen while the articles of inauguration are read by an epauleted and tasseled young officer and heard over

Paraguay's radio station ZPA1 (notice mouthpieces). President Morinigo wears red and blue with red, white and blue band of office.

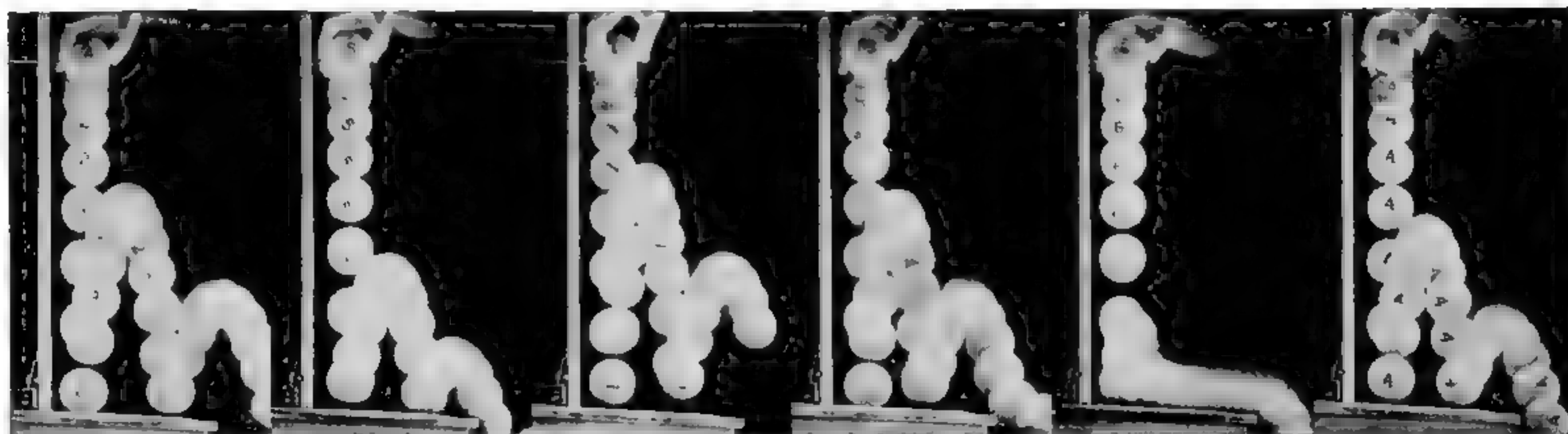


Congress building flies Paraguay's red, white and blue but is neglected on inauguration day inasmuch as Congress has been abol-

ished since 1940. Morinigo plans to revise the Constitution, got a blanket vote on it at the last election, in which his vote was 85%.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52

BOUNCE, BALLS, BOUNCE!



2 (Synthetic)

5 (Synthetic)

1 (Natural)

3 (Synthetic)

6 (Synthetic)

4 (Synthetic)

SIX SOLID BALLS OF RUBBER caught in the act of bouncing by a high-speed camera that shoots at the speed of 1/6592 of a second. All of them were dropped from exactly the same height...and yet, what a difference there is! One of the balls is made of a compound containing natural rubber. Each of the other five balls contains one of the five major types of synthetic rubber.

Can you pick out which of the balls is made of the rubber used in making Army barrage balloons? Which rubber is being used today for making tires for military and essential civilian cars? Which one is used for bullet-sealing gasoline hose? Which for insulating tape? Which for making lacquer hose? Try your skill. You will find the answers to these questions in the box at the bottom of this page.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER IS NOT JUST ONE NEW KIND OF RUBBER

*It is a whole family of new materials
each with its own important uses*

Bounce the balls as much as you please. One bounces high. One bounces low. One bounces in between. But which ball is best? Actually, there is no one "best kind" of rubber for every purpose. Without all of these main types of rubber, natural and synthetic, it would not be possible to provide our fighting forces with the tools they need to give our enemies the beating they deserve and bring our men home with the victory won with the greatest possible speed.

The rubber industry, the chemical and petroleum industries, and the Government, working as a team, have made this achievement possible. By pooling all their experience with synthetic rubber and all their resources and "know how," they have broken the threat of "rubber shortage" the Axis counted on to throw us out of the war. More than that, they have produced kinds and types of synthetic rubber that can do jobs better than they have ever been done before for special purposes...and for all time declared our independence from any future cut-off of the nation's rubber supply.

That is the true meaning of the synthetic rubber program to the American people today. We are proud to have contributed our experience and our resources to doing this job...and doing it in record-breaking, history-making time.

What the future holds for synthetic rubber is still not fully known.

But this much is certain. When this war is won, with the knowledge we are gaining through the use of all these synthetic rubbers every day, and using them with natural rubber, your peacetime products, whether tires for your car, waterproof footwear for your children or gasoline hose for your service station, will give you better service than the best we knew before Pearl Harbor.

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS TO THE WAR JOBS EACH ONE CAN DO

1. This ball was made with natural rubber—used in limited quantities today in combination with synthetic rubber because of our small reserve stock.

2. Used for making tires because it is nearest to natural rubber in most of its characteristics which means it can be processed quickly and efficiently. It also can be used to replace natural rubber for many other purposes.

3. Used for making solvent and lacquer hose and other products where the utmost resistance to solvents is needed, because many solvents would eat up natural rubber and other types of synthetic rubber. This one can "take it" for years.

4. Used for making bullet-sealing gasoline hose for our fighter planes and bombers because gasoline has little or no effect on it. This type of synthetic rubber has many uses, especially when resistance to petroleum products is important.

5. Used as a coating for Army barrage balloons and for many other special purposes because it holds gas in tight and because it resists the effects of sunlight and oil.

6. Used for making insulating tape and other products. It is soft and pliable, maintains its stickiness for a long period, and it is odorless.



Listen to United States Rubber Company program, featuring New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Carl Van Doren, and a guest star, broadcast over Columbia network every Sunday afternoon 3:00 to 4:30 P. M., Eastern War Time

1230 Sixth Avenue • Rockefeller Center • New York 20, N. Y.
In Canada: Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd.

THE NATION'S BIGGEST STOCK PILE OF RUBBER IS STILL THE RUBBER ON OUR CARS AND TRUCKS...CONSERVE YOUR TIRES!

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY



First On Your List

When you've an eye for fashion and a nose for value, Kay Whitney ends your hunt for that perfect dress! You get style with *sparkle*—fabrics with amazing endurance—tailoring and careful attention to details your "pet" dressmaker would try hard to equal. Your wartime and *anytime* "adorables"—priced to help you put by extra dollars in war bonds, too! \$3.00 to \$5.00 at better stores everywhere!

RELIANCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

212 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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MAKERS OF Big Yank Work Clothing
 Aywon Shirts • Yankshire Coats • Universal
 Pajamas • No-Tare Shorts • Kay Whitney and
 Happy Home Frocks • Yank Jr. Boys' Wear
 Parachutes for Men and Matériel



Paraguay Party (continued)



Veterans of War of 1865 at inauguration are super-tough survivors of 20,000 males over 12 who finished the war in which population dropped from 1,300,000 to 220,000.



Veterans of Gran Chaco War of 1892-35 march in a parade for President. Outnumbered 3 to 1 by big Bolivia, the furious little Paraguayans decisively won the war.



On Cathedral steps, the Indian women of Paraguay's capital of Asunción sell coarse native bread called *pan de maza*. Note dog snoozing in the semitropical sunshine.

"Don't worry your pretty head any more about stockings!"

says **ELYSE KNOX**

Starring in the
Universal Picture, "Hi Ya Sailor."

"All the Hollywood girls I know are going overboard for the grand new Rayons made by Cannon! They're the nicest stockings I've seen! For one thing, they really fit around the ankle. And for another, they're sheer but they'll last and last if you treat them tenderly!"

"So if it's stockings you're after, don't settle for anything less than Cannon Rayons—they're beauties!"



"Rayon Stockings are NOT water babies—be sure to wash them gently! One little thing you have to watch with Rayons—they go delicate on you when they're wet. So spare the elbow grease when you wash them. Follow directions down to the last word. And give your lovely Cannon Rayons at least 36 hours to dry. They'll wear longer!"



"Don't miss Cannon Cottons, either—they're mighty nice! There's nothing more practical than cotton—and Cannon Cotton Stockings are really attractive. Soft and smooth . . . and just perfect with misty tweeds or bright-colored sport things. The colors blend beautifully!"

"Cannon Cottons take washing wonderfully, of course. Just shape them gently—and don't iron!"



Cannon Hosiery

HI-TWIST RAYON • SHEER COTTON LISLE

Made by the makers of Cannon Towels and Sheets

Cannon Mills, Inc., 70 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE IN BEAUTY... FOR JUST 1 EXTRA MINUTE A WEEK!

AMONG LEADING DENTIFRICES — ONLY TEEL AVOIDS THESE CAVITIES!

SHE: How do I look, darling?

HE: More beautiful than ever!

SHE: My teeth, too?

HE: Never saw 'em prettier! But why do you ask?

SHE: I've changed to TEEL. They say TEEL is safer to use.

HE: Safer?

SHE: Yes. According to studies at a leading dental clinic—8 in 10 adults risked getting cavities at the gumline.

HE: And TEEL avoids 'em?

SHE: It's the only leading dentifrice

that does avoid these cavities.

HE: You mean—if I don't change to TEEL, I may get 'em?

SHE: Exactly, my pet. And stop grumbling. You'll like TEEL.

HE: Yeah?

SHE: Sure! It's so refreshing and easy to use.

HE: M-m-m-m.

SHE: All I do is brush every day with TEEL... and once a week—for about a minute—I brush with TEEL and plain baking soda. Try it yourself—and see the difference!



**Are you taking chances?
Science found 8 in 10 did!**

See that cavity in the tooth at the left? It's NOT decay...or erosion! That cavity was caused by daily scouring. Dental clinic studies have shown that over half of all adults examined had these cavities—and more than 8 in 10 risked getting them—cavities ground into the softer tooth structure exposed by receding gums.

* * *

BUT—extensive laboratory tests show this: TEETH CLEANED WITH TEEL ARE PROTECTED FROM SUCH CAVITIES . . . BECAUSE TEEL CONTAINS NO SCOURING ABRASIVES. MOREOVER, TEEL IS THE ONLY LEADING DENTIFRICE THAT GIVES YOU THIS PROTECTION.



HERE'S ALL YOU DO

1. Brush your teeth every day—thoroughly with TEEL. A few drops on dry or moistened brush. Feel it clean!
2. Once a week brush teeth with plain baking soda on brush moistened with TEEL. Brush at least an extra minute.

TEEL IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF TEEL TOOTH PASTE CO., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Teel protects teeth *Beautifully!*
LIQUID DENTIFRICE

There's beauty in every drop!



WITH CHARACTERISTIC GESTURES LIEUT. COLONEL CARLSON DESCRIBES A RAIDERS SKIRMISH ON GUADALCANAL. NOTE FIVE ROWS OF CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AND DECORATIONS

CARLSON OF THE RAIDERS

A student of Chinese guerrilla fighting teaches his men both how to fight and what they fight for

by DON BURKE

During the closing days of the first Solomons campaign, a few hundred marines were gathered in a jungle clearing for a memorial service. Dressed in green coveralls splashed with darker green for camouflage, they looked tired. They were tired, but they were also hardened and tough in the belly. They had just finished one of the smoothest military operations in the campaign. Standing not at strict attention but as though each were in individual conversation with the man addressing them, they listened to their commanding officer as he spoke.

"What of the future for those of us who remain? Our course is clear. It is for us at this moment, with the memory of the sacrifice of our

brothers still fresh, to dedicate again our hearts, our minds, and our bodies to the great task that lies ahead. We must go further and dedicate ourselves also to the monumental task of assuring that the peace which follows this holocaust will be a just and equitable and conclusive peace. . . . And beyond that lies the mission of making certain that the social order which we bequeath to our sons and daughters is truly based on the four freedoms for which these men died."

The men listening were Carlson's Raiders. And this was no burial service, for the marines eulogized had been, for the most part, buried where they died, alongside some muddy trail in the jungles beyond the Jap lines. For in the hard-

bitten philosophy of the Raiders, "That was what we bargained for."

The speaker was Lieut. Colonel Evans For-dyce Carlson, organizer and leader of the Second Marine Raider Battalion. His men, working without support and existing on rice, raisins, bacon, chocolate and tea, had just spent a month operating behind Japanese lines. In that time, working through some of the more strongly held Jap positions, his Raiders had smashed supply dumps, disrupted communications, broken up a landing attempt and got home. They had lost 16 Raiders but the enemy had lost more than 800 men. According to Carlson the reason for this success was simple. He says, "My men,



"WE KEEP IT HERE BETWEEN MEALS"

That's proper pride . . . and prudence. An irreplaceable possession like a *Toastmaster* toaster deserves to be cherished. Because—what would you do without it?

It's not merely the cheerfulness of *Toastmaster* toast for breakfast—popped up perfect every time, with no watching, turning, or burning. It's the way this delicious toast—bread in its most digestible form—"extends" scarce or rationed foods. Serve them on toast—on *Toastmaster* toast—and they'll look like more and taste like more.

We aren't making toasters now—ours is a full-time war job. So buy War Bonds instead. That's *everybody's* job this month—to put the Third War Loan over the top. *Back the attack—with War Bonds!*



SIMPLE CARE . . . FOR YEARS OF WEAR

Even a long-enduring *Toastmaster*® toaster lasts longer and toasts better if well treated. Remove crumbs often. Don't risk damaging the heating elements by prying inside with a fork. Don't jerk the cord or coil it around the toaster while hot. Oil occasionally, unless you have one of our latest models. And see your dealer for repairs.

TOASTMASTER *Toasters*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*"TOASTMASTER" is a registered trademark of McGraw Electric Company, Toastmaster Products Division, Elgin, Ill. Copyright 1943, McGraw Electric Co., manufacturers of Buss Electric Fuses, Clark Electric Water Heaters and Toastmaster Products.

CARLSON (continued)

who are professionally competent, know why they are fighting."

When Colonel Carlson talks he is deliberate and slow. Each word is said with decisive movements of his wide mouth; his voice rises and falls to accent facts; his hands and body are mobile and he uses them unconsciously for emphasis. His face is angular with flat, deeply tanned cheeks. Carlson's eyes are sharp and set beneath heavy brows. Talking about his Raiders or China he is intense, leans forward frequently, runs his hands through his closely cropped gray hair. He looks awkward and finds it hard to confine his 6-ft. body within the confines of a chair in a set position. Yet he has about him a certain rugged gracefulness.

His peculiar talents and ideas as a soldier made him something of a curiosity in peacetime. Some of the older, more orthodox Marine officers considered him a fanatic and, though the Raiders' record has justified his training techniques, they still have misgivings about his ideology. But to Carlson it is just as important that his men know why they are bayoneting a Jap as that they know the best way to do it.

Guerrilla fighting in Nicaragua and China

Carlson's ideas about warfare were formed during a remarkable career in and out of the Marine Corps. After serving as a captain in the Army during World War I, he enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private in 1922. Stationed in Nicaragua during the Sandino regime, he clashed many times with the so-called native "bandits." Their basic tactic, he found, was to travel at night, ambush during the day. After a few brushes with them he improved on their methods and not only traveled at night but ambushed at night. Leading a detachment of 15 marines on horseback, he once routed 100 Nicaraguans and chased them over the border into Honduras. For this he was awarded the Navy Cross.

A week after the Sino-Japanese war started in 1937, Carlson arrived in Shanghai to serve his third hitch in China. Attached to the Chinese Army as an observer, he watched the superior Japanese forces crush China's Army in the major cities. Then he decided to take a look at the one section of the Chinese Army that was making progress.

Up in North China the 8th Route Army, the Red Army, was waging large-scale guerrilla warfare against the invaders. With inferior numbers and little heavy equipment, Chu Teh, the 8th's general, was quietly mopping up province after province. After being rigorously



With Chu Teh, commander of China's crack Red Army, Lieut. Colonel Carlson poses in 1937, while he was attached to guerrilla forces as an observer. From 8th Route Army, Carlson got his ideas for the political organization of his Marine Raider Battalion.

Have a "Coke" = Welcome, Friends



...or how to get along in Alaska

The American soldier in Alaska meets up with many things that remind him of home. One of them is Coca-Cola. *Have a "Coke"* says he to a stranger, and in one simple gesture he has made a friend. In three words he has said, "You and I understand each other". *The pause that refreshes* works as well in the Yukon as it does in Youngstown. From Atlanta to the

Seven Seas, Coca-Cola has become the high-sign between kindly-minded strangers, the symbol of a friendly way of living.

* * *

Next to mothers, wives, sweethearts and letters from home, one thing our soldiers overseas mention most is Coca-Cola. So you'll be delighted to know they frequently find it—bottled on the spot—in over 35 Allied and neutral nations 'round the globe.

"Coke" = Coca-Cola

It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".



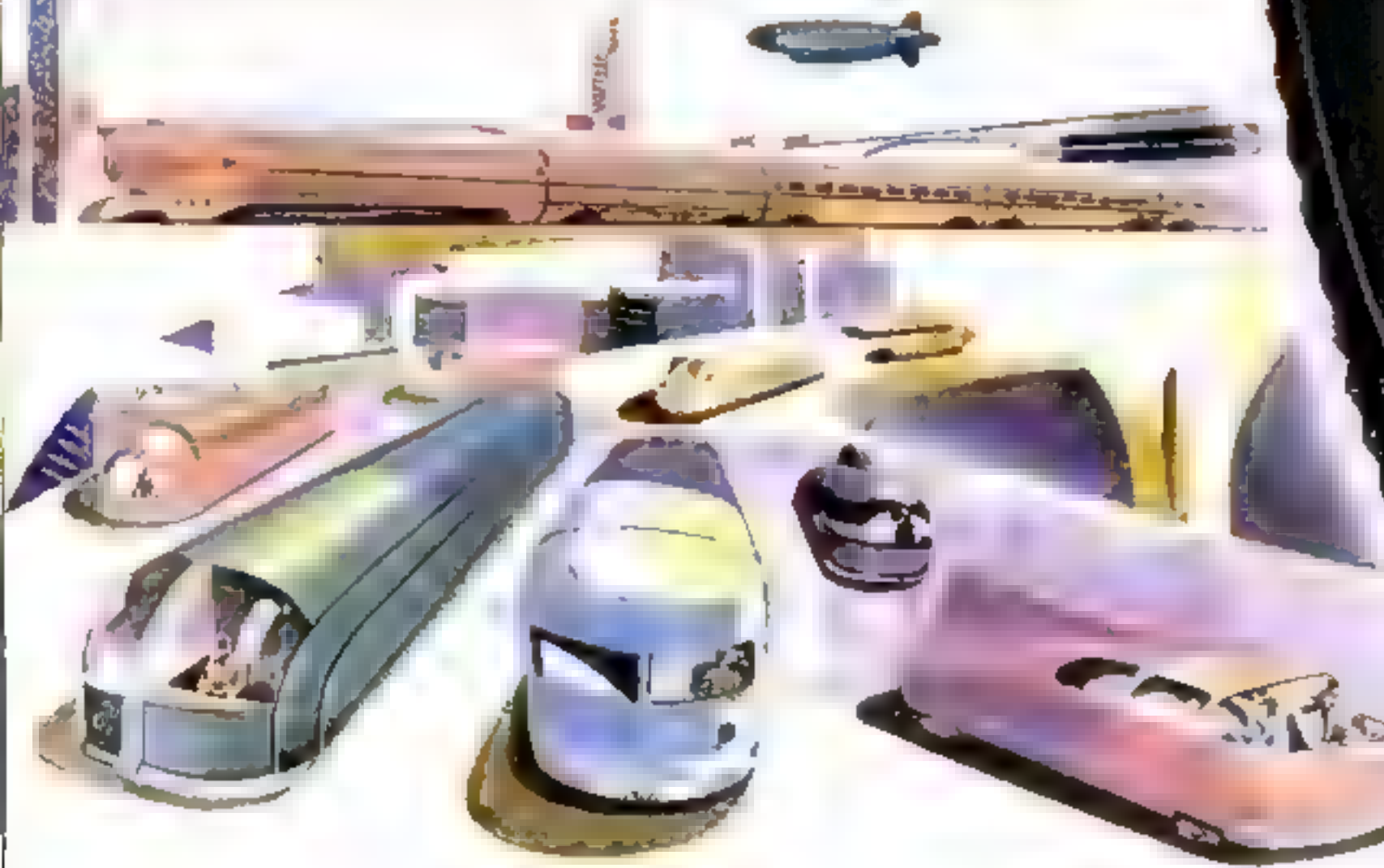
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THE TIRE OF TOMORROW IS HERE TODAY!

AGAIN Firestone is FIRST with the BEST! The new Firestone DeLuxe Champion Tire is as truly American as the stars and stripes. It is built with American-made synthetic rubber and American-grown cotton by American workers. It has the famous Gear-Grip Tread, the patented Safti-Lock Gum-Dipped Cord Body with Safti-Sured construction and many other exclusive Firestone features. This new Firestone DeLuxe Champion Tire is now ready for eligible car owners as released by the Government. And in mileage, in strength and in safety it upholds the Firestone tradition of "Best in Rubber—Synthetic or Natural."

BUTAPRENE—The Synthetic Rubber Created By FIRESTONE
All of the Butaprene being produced today is being used for war materials and essential civilian goods. But in the wonderful world of tomorrow, Butaprene will be a vital new material which will be the source of hundreds of amazing new products that will make life easier, more comfortable and more enjoyable.



THE NEW
Firestone *DeLuxe* **CHAMPION**

BUILT WITH AMERICAN-MADE SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Copyright, 1943. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.



After the Makin raid, in which only 18 marines were lost, Carlson's Raiders disembark at their base Makin, a small island in the South Pacific, was swept from end to end by the hard-hitting Raiders who destroyed every enemy installation and killed every Jap.

CARLSON (continued)

investigated by officers of the Red Army and traveling several thousand miles, Carlson was brought to Red Army headquarters. He told them he wanted to study the interrelationship of military and political war as the Reds fought it.

Carlson spent two years with the Red Army. He found it did many things in the same way Sandino did them in Nicaragua. He was impressed by the mobile, self-sustained force whose soldiers endured any hardships. He liked the 8th Army's leaders because they were unselfish and did not practice the traditional war-lord custom of self-aggrandizement. He was most taken by the officers' interest in the welfare of their men.

In Carlson's opinion the 8th Route Army is the best-organized, best-led fighting force in the world today for its size and purpose. It fights by first organizing the people in the area in which the fight is to take place. This is done by sending in political missionaries who teach the people how to hold elections, establish schools and form the younger people into guerrilla bands. Thus the enemy is constrained to fight a totally hostile people who will, at every opportunity, take great pleasure in lopping off any overstretched arm of occupation. To support its military operations the Red Army fostered the growth of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives which were just beginning to blanket the country with a skein of small manufacturing units on which the industrial future of a reconstructed country can someday be based.

He talks himself out of the Marines

When he finished his tour of observation Carlson immediately got into trouble by speaking his mind. In interviews with newspaper correspondents, he said that the Red Army and the Cooperatives were the hope of China and that the U. S. was undermining one of its best friends by supplying Japan with scrap, oil and other material. For this he was officially censured. Angered, he resigned his Marine Corps commission in May 1939 after 17 years in the service, and as a civilian kept up his fight for China. He joined Henry Stimson's Committee for an Embargo against Japan and lectured for them. He also wrote two books, *Twin Stars of China* and *The Chinese Army*.

In 1940-41 he was in China again, this time as a civilian at his own expense, to inspect the cooperatives. What he saw during that winter convinced him that Japan would attack the U. S. Flying from Hong Kong by clipper, he stopped off at Manila to warn General MacArthur and to suggest that the mountain area in Luzon north of Manila be set up as a base of guerrilla operations. This, however, was never done. Then he hurried on to Washington and reported what he knew. He was wrong only in that he figured Japan would attack in May or June of 1941 instead of December. He was given a commission as a lieutenant colonel, a grade higher than the commission he had resigned, but now he was in the Corps as a reserve officer.

His new job was the opportunity for which he had been waiting. He was ordered to the Second Marines as operations officer with James Roosevelt, then a major, as his assistant. Carlson began to think of a force trained for long, swift marches, radio-equipped, carrying a high percentage of automatic weapons and living on dehy-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**Nescafé is proud
to fly this flag**

THE cherished Army-Navy "E" flag now flies over the Nescafé plant at Sunbury, Ohio. It is the symbol of exceptional performance on the production front—a service award that is not easily won or lightly bestowed.

We are proud to have earned this honor—proud, too, that Nescafé is able to play a part in supplying the coffee requirement of the best fed army in the world.

The Armed Forces continue to receive almost all of the Nescafé that we manufacture. As a consequence, only small quantities are available to our civilian customers. Nevertheless, we know our customers will take satisfaction in the thought that the package of Nescafé that is not available today is serving some friend or relative in military service.

NESCAFÉ

Nescafé is a Nestlé product, composed of equal parts of skillfully brewed soluble coffee and added carbohydrates (dextrins, maltose and dextrose) added solely to protect the flavor.

NESTLÉ'S MILK PRODUCTS, INC., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

KNOW PHILIP MORRIS

**Proved less irritating to
the smoker's nose and throat!**



**WHEN SMOKERS CHANGED TO PHILIP MORRIS, EVERY CASE
OF IRRITATION OF NOSE OR THROAT—DUE TO SMOKING—
EITHER CLEARED UP COMPLETELY, OR DEFINITELY IMPROVED!**

Facts reported in medical journals on clinical tests made by distinguished
doctors.



CALL FOR PHILIP MORRIS

Finer flavor... less irritation... America's FINEST Cigarette!

CARLSON (continued)

dehydrated foods for long periods. He and Roosevelt worked hard on the plan and put it across. He organized his Raiders on the lines of the 8th Route Army.

In San Diego, where the Second was then stationed, he called for volunteers for a select raiding force. He got 7,000, of whom he selected 1,000. The process of elimination was unique in U. S. military history and baffled many of the men turned down as well as some of the other officers, who believed that the rules for an armed force were already set and needed only healthy men to fill ranks. Carlson's attitude was that physical fitness was something taken for granted, that to be a Raider a man also had to understand the things for which he fought. In bald terms each candidate was told that to be a Raider meant hardships, danger, grueling and continuous training, war absolutely without quarter. In each interview the candidate's opinion on the political significance of the war was asked.

Did the candidate know why this war was being fought? What did he expect the world to be like after the war? Did he think that the American dream of a postwar world was worth suffering for as much as the Raiders would probably suffer? At no time were any of the candidates coddled into thinking the assignment was soft or glorious. It was a hardheaded business and Carlson meant it for keeps.

Selection of officers for the Raiders was an even tougher problem. Carlson did not want older, orthodox leaders; he chose instead young reservists, men with initiative, adaptability and a democratic outlook. Like the enlisted men, the majority of them came from the outdoor states, New Mexico, Idaho, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma. His own son, Evans Jr., was finally admitted to the Raiders as an officer in the field, but only after the officers had requested it.

Once the ranks were filled the Raiders settled down to a grinding rehearsal for war. They marched 40 miles a day with full packs, became skilled in the knife and bayonet. They swam and climbed, became adept at infighting. They learned to kill silently and quickly. They became, in fact, highly polished dealers in death. Had they not had a purpose they might well have been assassins.

He takes away officers' privileges

Following the 8th Route Army's pattern, Carlson abolished the traditional officers' privileges. He required that the officers wear the same clothes as the men, carry the same equipment, live and suffer in as much discomfort. This his officers did willingly. It was not until after Guadalcanal that they even got a separate mess and that, according to one officer, was only because the Raiders as a whole thought the officers had earned it.

Carlson's most important military innovation was scrapping the standard table of organization which governs the make-up of each unit in the Marine Corps as to its firepower. Basing his table of organization on his guerrilla experience, Carlson broke his unit down into basic groups of three which he called fire groups. Each fire group, lead by a private first class, was equipped with a tommy gun, a Garand rifle and a Browning automatic rifle (B.A.R.). Each company, led by a captain, had two rifle platoons and a weapons company which carried light mortars and light machine guns. There was no weapon in the Raiders which could not be carried by one man.

Almost as important was weaning the men away from field kitchens. In camps the Raiders had regular mess tents and kitchens, but they were trained to live on dehydrated foods and a minimum of water to harden themselves for actual combat conditions. This eliminated the necessity of carrying unwieldy field kitchens. Each man was his own cook and his own mess attendant.

The first thing Carlson did during the training period was to install a public-address system. "As we went along," he says, "I told the boys everything we were doing and invited criticism and suggestions. And we got them. I was trying to build up the same sort of working spirit I had seen in China where all the soldiers dedicated themselves to one idea and worked together to put that idea over. I told the boys about it again and again. I told them of the motto of the Chinese Cooperatives, *Gung Ho*. It means Work Together—Work in Harmony. It was hard at first to make them understand since we are essentially a selfish people. But gradually, the longer we were together and the more I had a chance to talk with them, they began to feel it. My motto caught on and they began to call themselves the *Gung Ho* Battalion. When I designed a field jacket to replace the bulky and orthodox pack they even called it the *Gung Ho* jacket. And they named every new thing *Gung Ho*. It became the watchword. I also told them they would never be given an unnecessary order. They weren't, and that meant that whenever an

**It takes a lot of odd looking
GENERAL ELECTRIC LAMPS
to fight a war!**

THAT'S because light can help our fighting men in so many different ways. For example, a modern bomber plane uses around 200 lamp bulbs of different shapes and sizes; a battleship requires almost 30,000; while an armored division needs 60,000. To meet these demands, General Electric is making hundreds of special lamps for combat use . . . which may fill many a peacetime job after Victory . . . all of them tributes to G-E research.



When the Lights Come on Again...

Users of light who look for this mark can be sure—as always—of lamp quality

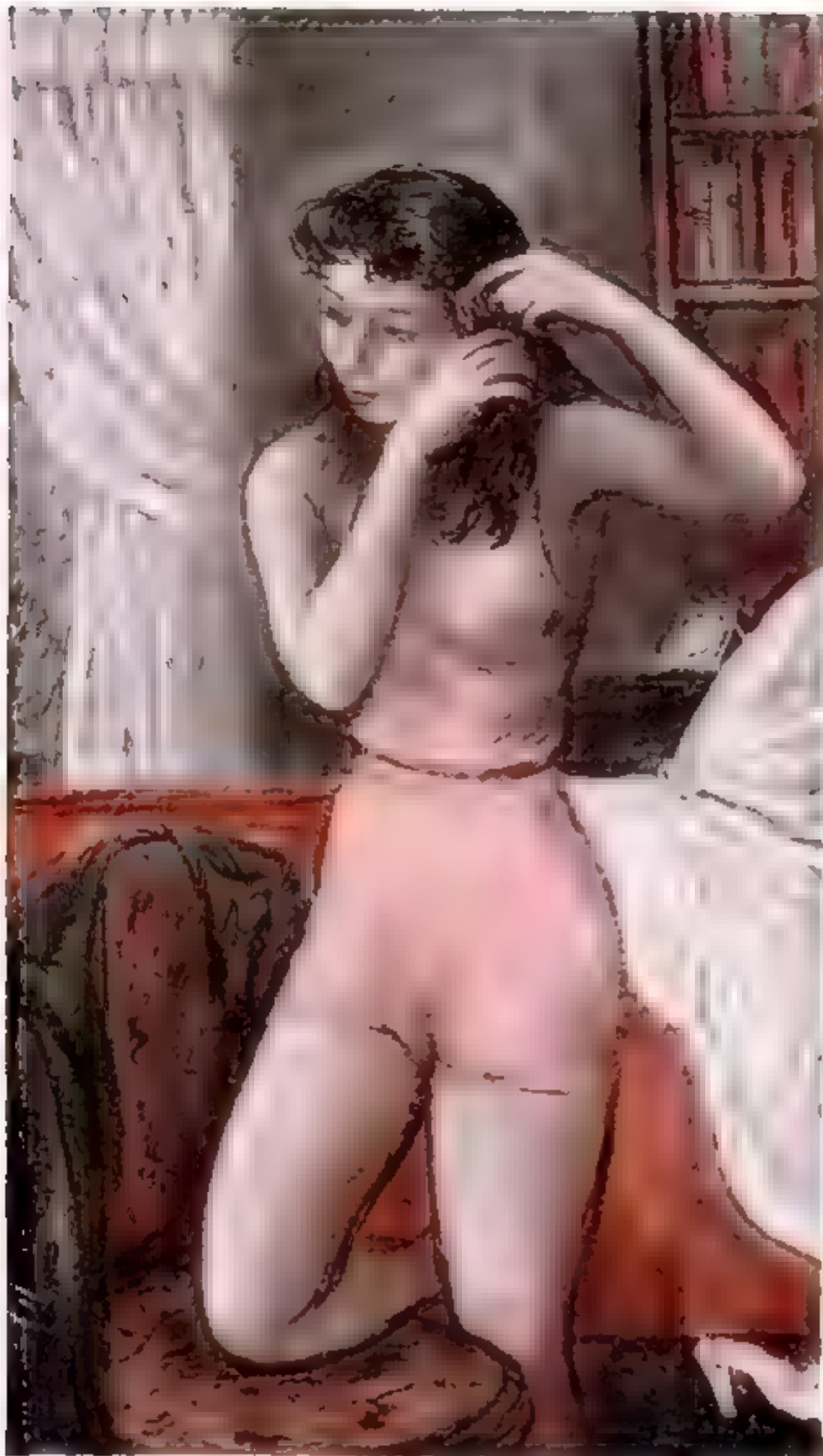
AFTER the war, you may see a lot of changes and improvements in lighting. But you can always be sure of this: The famous General Electric Monogram at the end of a lamp bulb will continue to be your assurance of lighting excellence through Research, a tradition that dates from Edison's first lamp in 1879.

*Hear the General Electric radio programs: "The Hour of Charm," Sunday, 10 P.M., EWT, NBC
"The World Today," news, weekdays 6:45 P.M., EWT, CBS*

G-E MAZDA LAMPS
GENERAL  ELECTRIC

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD IS IN THIS COUNTRY'S FUTURE... BUY WAR BONDS!





There's a new woman today

doing a man's job so that he may
fight and help finish this war sooner. Part-time or full-time
job, women will do it better with functional clothes.

Stream-lined knitted underwear, like Munsingwear.

Easy to care for. But soft, feminine, finished beautifully.

For Winter...it's warm, slim-fitting Munsingwear,
for health's sake. You'll find pants, vests, pajamas,
nighties and slips at better stores.

Perhaps not every model, because we're working also for
Uncle Sam. But there's a wide choice...

all typical Munsingwear quality.

MUNSINGWEAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED FOR WAR PRODUCTION AND NECESSARY CIVILIAN SERVICE
APPLY TO LOCAL UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR INFORMATION

CARLSON (continued)

order was given in the field it was carried out to the end without question."

When the men were trained they were sent to Hawaii to await action. After three months of fretful waiting one group of them slipped out of Pearl Harbor in the bellies of two ships. They made a beach-head landing on Makin Island in the South Pacific. It was a "blind" raid, i.e., there was no definite information on the installations or strength of the enemy. All they knew was that Makin had a radio station which had to be destroyed.

It was a half hour before dawn when they got to the beach in their small rubber boats. It was moonless and there was a flood tide. It was the last day in August. Finding no opposition on the beach, they assembled in the darkness and got ready to cut across the small island when one of the Raiders, tense and overanxious, stumbled. His B.A.R. went off, roaring through the trees, giving the alarm to the Japs. "That," says Carlson, "was the only time I ever cursed one of my men. I could have shot him. But we had to go ahead as we had planned. We smashed up the place without too much trouble. When we left the island there wasn't a Japanese left alive. I got a Jap medical kit there which I use for a cigaret case. It was made in America."

The raid accomplished its purpose. Three radio stations, 1,000 gallons of gasoline, trucks and stores were smashed. Over 350 Japanese had been killed. They had hoped to take some prisoners but when they tried to find one they were all dead.

One Raider, Private Hawkins, was badly wounded in the chest during the action. They thought he was going to die. He was brought aboard the ship and put in a bunk. Hours later, when the ships were racing away from the island, someone found Hawkins walking down an alleyway. When asked what in hell he was doing out of his bunk, he replied, simply, "I had a hunch if I got up and took a walk, I'd live."

The Raiders go into Guadalcanal

Several months after the Makin raid, the battalion got orders to move into Guadalcanal to spearhead an Army landing. The Raiders landed from convoy on Nov. 4, meeting no opposition.

A message for Carlson from General Vandegrift was dropped by plane. It instructed him to take his Raiders inland from the beach and work north through the Jap lines to Henderson Field. The Raiders were to smash up Jap positions on the way and were to check a suspected supply trail which paralleled the U. S. lines. Food was dropped, four days' rations for each man—rice, raisins, bacon and tea. On the second day, the Raiders cleared the beach and headed into the jungle.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



In Guadalcanal, after 30 days of operating behind the Japanese lines, Carlson (kneeling, center) and his young Raiders display their collection of souvenirs. Included in the booty are Jap snipers' rifles, machine guns, bullets, shells, helmets and Japanese battle flags.



What is saving 100,000 babies yearly?

HERE is a remarkable life-saving record. The solid line shows the sharp rise in hospital births—the dotted line shows the steady decline in the infant death rate.

To translate this into actual babies' lives: *Over 100,000 babies will live in 1943 who would have died at less than one year of age if they had been born twenty years ago.*

There is a good reason why infant deaths go down as hospital births go up: modern medical science gives babies their best start in life.

Every mother should study the methods used by hospitals and *continue them at home*:

Keep visitors away from baby—they may carry germs. Don't let anyone with a cold come near baby; never let anyone kiss him. If you have a cold, wear a mask while caring for baby.

Keep dirt and germs away from baby's food; sterilize bottles; always scrub your hands before handling food.

Help protect baby's delicate skin against harmful germs by using *antiseptic oil* on his entire body daily, and at every diaper change.

When you buy oil to use on your baby's skin, remember this: More hospitals use Mennen Antiseptic Oil than all other baby oils combined. That is because Mennen Oil is *antiseptic*, helps protect baby's skin against germs. In a recent nationwide survey, 4 out of 5 physicians stated that baby oil should be *antiseptic*. Also, hospitals find that Mennen Oil is *gentlest*—keeps baby's skin smoothest.

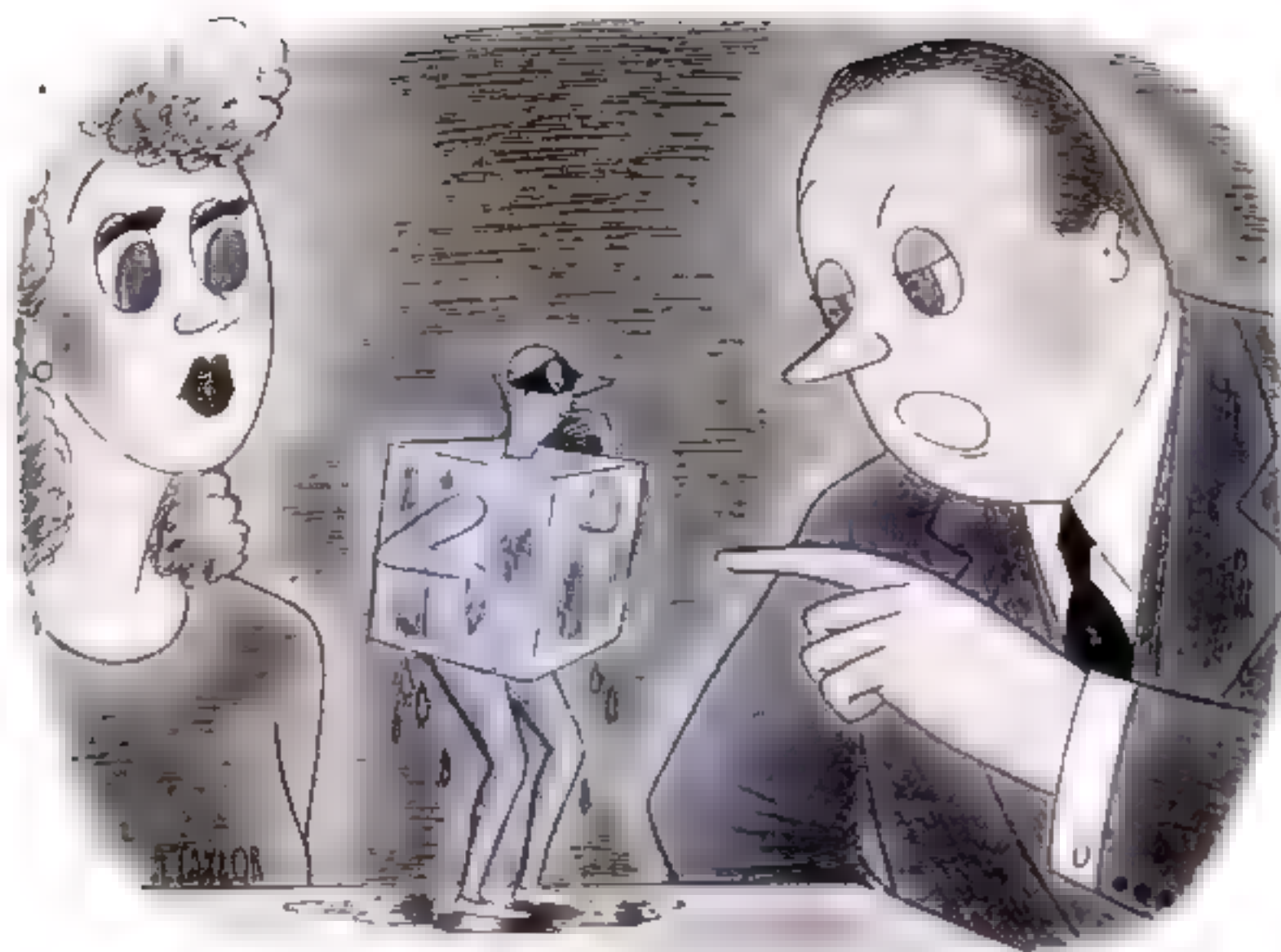
Mennen Antiseptic Oil is the only widely-sold baby oil that does all these three things:

1. Lubricates skin, helps prevent dryness and chafing, promotes smoothness. 2. Provides soothing (analgesic) relief against smarting and itching. 3. Most important, Mennen Oil gives *antiseptic* protection—helps avoid many skin troubles such as diaper rash, prickly heat and more serious infections, including impetigo, in which germs play a part.

Use the *best* for your baby—Mennen Antiseptic Oil. Use it on his entire body daily, and all over the diaper area after every diaper change, at least through the first year.

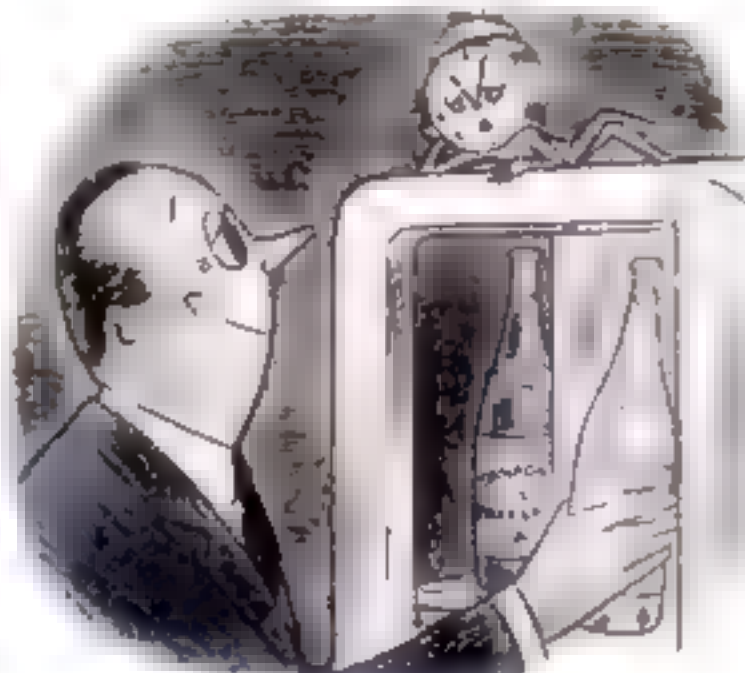


Pharmaceutical Division
THE MENNEN CO.
Newark, N.J. — Toronto, Ont.



HOST: Who was that bubble I saw you with last night?

MELTING ICE: (slyly) Which one? When I meet drinks made with ordinary club soda, I run wild. My air bubbles wolf a drink's sparkle alive—eat it and sneak it right out of your drink. My ice water dilutes what's left. Gone is sparkle and tangy zest. Do I have fun!



HOST: Not this time, you don't! I'm mixing this one with Canada Dry Water. It's got "PIN-POINT CARBONATION"—millions of tinier bubbles. Sparkling tang and delicious flavor last to the bottom sip.

MELTING ICE: The jig's up. Bang!

CLOCK:—Hey—how long is this going on? I've ticked so many times since you recapped that Canada Dry Water and put it in the refrigerator my springs creak. Gosh, its zesty sparkle lasts!



CANADA DRY WATER

HELP CONSERVE vital materials. Please return deposit bottles promptly.

CARLSON (continued)

The first day in the jungle a major mistake was made. The "point," a small advance group which works ahead of the main body, was ambushed. Leading the point was a native who knew the trails. He was wounded when the Japanese opened fire and had to be evacuated immediately. This was the last time Carlson ever used a native in the point although he continued to use natives as supply carriers and runners. Like all successful guerrilla fighters he depended on the support of the native population in his area of operations. Such support, he claims, depends in turn on the natives' conviction that the operation is to their own advantage.

Thirty days behind Jap lines

From that day on, for 30 days straight, Carlson's Raiders were in action. Not always big action, sometimes only cutting off a few Japs at a time and killing them or locating and wrecking a small supply dump. But a day never went by when they were not ripping and tearing at the enemy's position. As the Raiders fought they turned the enemy's tricks against him. They ambushed again and again. Always they killed, quickly and quietly, and they endured without a murmur the brutal physical punishment they were taking. By the end of November the men were getting drawn from their slim diet. Vandegrift ordered Carlson back to Henderson Field. Rather than skirt back through the jungles, Carlson led his men over rugged Mount Austen, a strongly held Jap point which then dominated the field. There were skirmishes and he lost several men but on Dec. 4 they reached headquarters. Vandegrift congratulated Carlson on the complete success of his mission and awarded him the Navy Cross for the third time.

Later Carlson contracted malaria and was invalided back to the U. S. and his home in Connecticut while his Raiders under a new commander rested up for their next job. Now almost fully recovered, he is waiting at a Marine Corps base to go back to the front.

The U. S. Marine Corps as a whole is not likely to follow Carlson's pattern of ideological training nor to adopt *Gung Ho* as its motto. Yet even old-line officers who think Carlson is a man of strange political ideas admit that his training method has paid dividends in dead Japs. And military historians will be remiss indeed if they fail to take note of this unique officer and his unique contribution to U. S. military tactics.



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz pins Carlson's second Navy Cross on him for Makin Island raid. He won Navy Cross for third time for his successful campaign on Guadalcanal.



If War Gas falls from the sky... **HE'LL BE READY!**

Months ago, foresighted Chemical Warfare Service and Quartermaster Corps engineers designed a protective covering to guard our soldiers against blister gas. It's a tent-like cloak big enough to completely cover its wearer, pack, rifle and all. Made of special gas-proof cellophane, it stops the searing splash of deadly vapors which burn through ordinary clothing, shoes, and skin. Even its seams are gas-proof—they're sealed with your old friend "Scotch" Tape.

Stopping penetration of destructive chemicals, man-made or natural, is one of "Scotch" Tape's commonest war jobs. It is used as a gas-proof, water-proof seal on scores of vital supply cartons used by our armed forces.

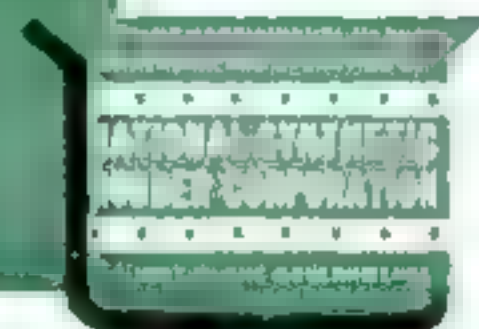
Naturally war needs have first call on "Scotch" Tape for the duration. We hope that if you miss its convenient help around the house, you'll remember it's still working for you wherever it is. When these war jobs are done, "Scotch" Tape will be available again for home use... better and handier than ever before.

Write on your business letterhead for booklet on "Scotch" Tape war uses. Booklet also available on 3-M abrasive paper and cloth products. Address Department L-93.



There is only one "SCOTCH" Tape

- Look for the name "SCOTCH"... It's your guarantee of quality.



Makers of 3-M Products: 3-M ABRASIVE PAPER AND CLOTH • 3-M WAXES AND SEALERS • 3-M ELASTIC CEMENTS • "SCOTCHLITE" • 3-M ROOFING GRANULES
3-M CUTTING AND FINISHING COMPOUNDS • 3-M CONCRETE RESURFACING CEMENTS • 3-M LAPPING AND GRINDING COMPOUNDS



A 15TH CENTURY GERMAN WOOD CARVER DID THIS "WEEPING VIRGIN"



THIS MEDIEVAL BUST OF A BISHOP WAS CARVED FROM WOOD IN SWABIA

CLEVELAND MUSEUM

It is a treasure trove of great art masterpieces from all over the world

Ever since the Cleveland Museum first opened its doors to the public 27 years ago, a small group of wealthy Clevelanders has been working to make it one of the finest museums in the U. S. That they have succeeded is proved by such masterpieces as El Greco's *The Holy Family with Joseph*—given to the museum in memory of Art Collector J. H. Wade—and by such paintings as *Domus La Marquise D'Anjou*—painted by the 17th-century French painter—dominated by the museum's greatest benefactor, John Long Severance—who spent all

his life and more than \$5,000,000 of his fortune buying some of the world's greatest works of art for the museum. Part of this was his medieval art which he turned over to Cleveland in 1916, making the Cleveland Museum's medieval collection one of the best in the country. Examples of some of these 14th and 15th-century sculptures are reproduced here. These figures have recently been moved from upstairs to the museum's special "Treasure Room"—an underground gallery where they can be hastily removed to the museum's bullet-proof cellar in case of an attack.

'CHRIST AND ST. JOHN' CAME FROM SCHULBURG CASTLE IN GERMANY



'MOURNING' FIGURES ARE FROM 15TH CENTURY BURGUNDIAN TOMBS





"THE HOLY FAMILY" was painted by El Greco for a small parish church near Toledo, Spain. He did it during the 1590's in a 24-room studio in the Marques de Villena's palace on the edge

of a cliff above the Tago River in Toledo. In 1580 Philip II of Spain commissioned this Greek artist to do a painting for the Isotelial but the king found El Greco's pictures so startlingly different from those of other contemporary masters that he hid it away in a dark corner

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



"SIR THOMAS HANMER" was a cupbearer to Charles I of England when Sir Anthony Van Dyck did this portrait of him in 1637. For such pictures the King knighted the artist, gave him a yearly pension of \$1,000 and the title of "Painter in Ordinary to the King."



"LA MARQUISE D'AIGUIRANDES" in 1759 posed for this portrait by Francois Boucher who painted only perfumed members of Louis XV's court. She rated this picture by the famous artist because her father was the Comte de Clermont.



"SUMMER" by Puvis de Chavannes is a study for one of his two huge murals depicting the seasons in Paris' historic Hotel de Ville. In the large mural a door is cut in lower center, giving

spectators the effect of walking into this idyllic summer scene. Originally trained as an engineer, the artist worked on these murals for four years, completed them in 1893. He was one of first French artists in the 1850's to paint directly

from living models, did severe classical figures as a protest against the lush romanticists of the period. He influenced many American artists, among them Arthur B. Davies, who were then flocking to Europe to learn about painting.



"HORSE RACE IN THE STREETS OF FLORENCE"

celebrated the marriage of a young Italian girl called Giacomina to the nobleman Tommaso di Giovanni di Berto Fini in 1417. A local Florentine painted this picture on Giacomina's hope chest showing how the young noblemen friends of Gia-

coma and Tommaso held a race in the streets for the amusement of themselves and the townspeople. Though it was the custom to decorate hope chests with paintings, few of them depicted an actual contemporary scene like this one.

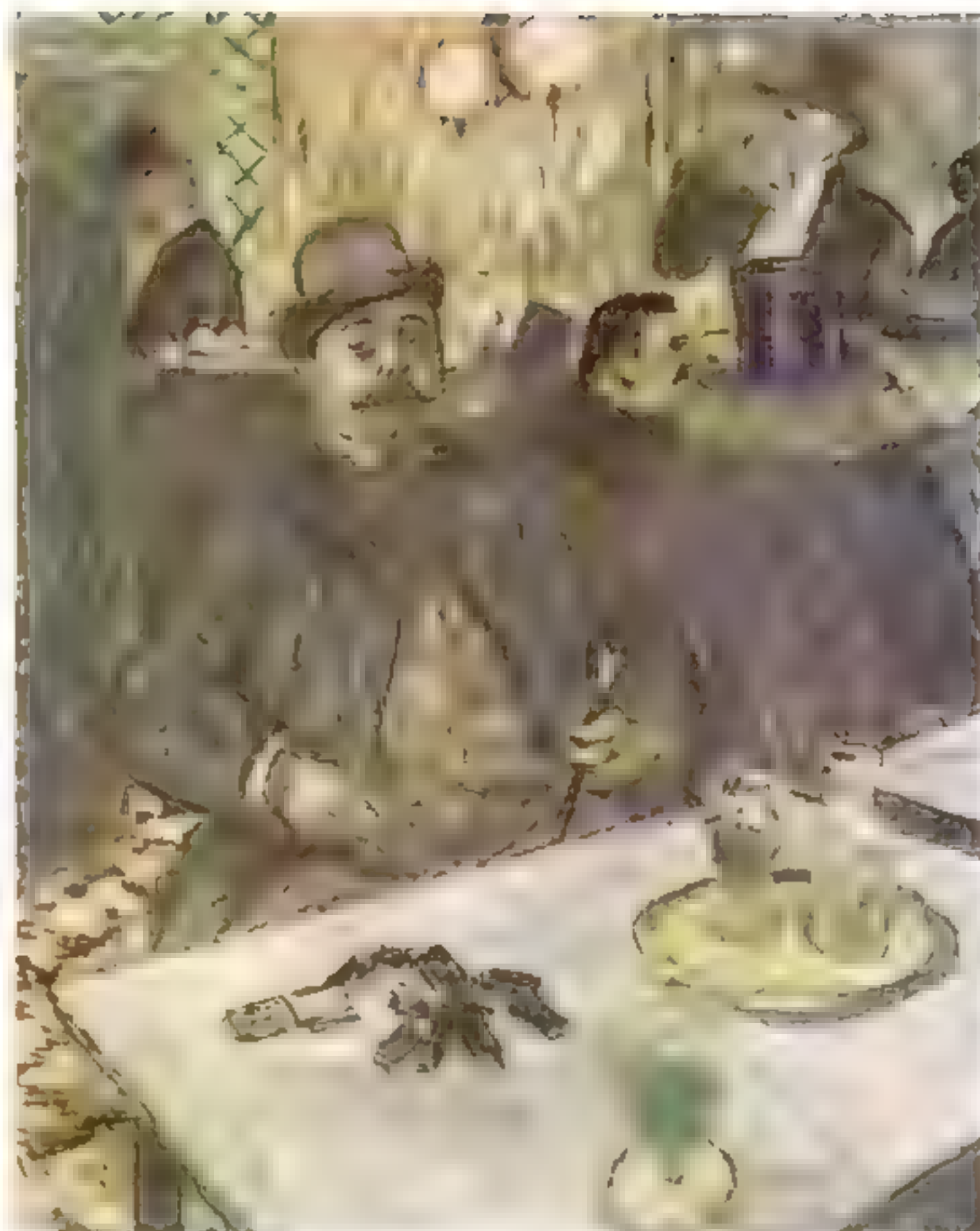


"DEATH ON A PALE HORSE" is Albert Pinkham Ryder's philosophical comment on the suicide of a waiter who used to serve him in Greenwich Village's Hotel Albert, owned by the artist's brother and where, in one dingy room, the artist had his studio.

Against Ryder's advice the waiter bet all his life's savings, amounting to \$500, on a horse entered in the Brooklyn Handicap. The horse came in third and the waiter shot himself. After brooding over this tragedy, Ryder painted this canvas showing the phantom figure of death riding a phantom horse while a serpent glides out of a stagnant pool in left foreground.



"NATHANIEL HURD" took time out as an engraver to pose for this portrait by his friend John Singleton Copley before Copley left Boston to return to London in 1765. When picture was done, another friend, Paul Revere, designed a frame for it in which picture still hangs in Cleveland



"AT THE CAFE" shows a shady Parisian, Monsieur Bouleau, who has just finished an innocent game of dominoes. A newspaperman, Bouleau wrote scandalous gossip about socialites who didn't dare see him. Toulouse-Lautrec painted this in 1893, autographed it "to my good friend, Bouleau."



"TURNING STAKE BOAT" on Schuylkill River near Philadelphia shows in foreground Thomas Eakins' friends Barney and John Biglen, both professional scull racers. Waving his arm in distance at left in another scull is Eakins himself who painted this in 1873.



BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

"Give for the Army, Lulu!"

Private Peterson, home on leave, is trying hard to satisfy his Army-created appetite for milk.

Today's fighting men have been taught how to stay fit. They've rediscovered habits of good health, often neglected since childhood. *They've rediscovered milk — and drink all they can get!*

The standard soldier's ration calls for eight ounces of fresh milk every day, and regularly includes butter, cheese, ice cream and other milk products as well.

This generous serving of nature's most complete food in its many forms is one big

reason why American boys in uniform are huskier and stronger than they've ever been before. A big reason, too, why Americans will be healthier for generations to come!

We're proud to be a part of all this. Proud that our farms and dairies — *and plans* — were able to help to feed these big forces!

We're glad, too, that our products can also help protect the health of hard-working civilians on the job back home.

Today our research is looking far into that peaceful tomorrow when exciting new products and nutritious new foods will come from the National Dairy laboratories.

Dedicated to the wider use and better understanding of dairy products as human food ... as a base for the development of new products and materials ... as a source of health and enduring progress on the farms and in the towns and cities of America.



NATIONAL DAIRY
PRODUCTS CORPORATION
AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES



HELPING U. S. FARMERS, PACKERS, SHIPPERS

Speed the Feed!

Farm machinery—milling, dehydrating, canning equipment—even hull sections for Liberty ships come from Allis-Chalmers plants

ALL ALONG THE LINE—from farm to "front"—equipment from one unusual American company is helping speed the production and transportation of vital wartime food.

Fast, low-cost Allis-Chalmers tractors and equipment, which revolutionized power farming, help boost output and save manpower on U. S. farms.

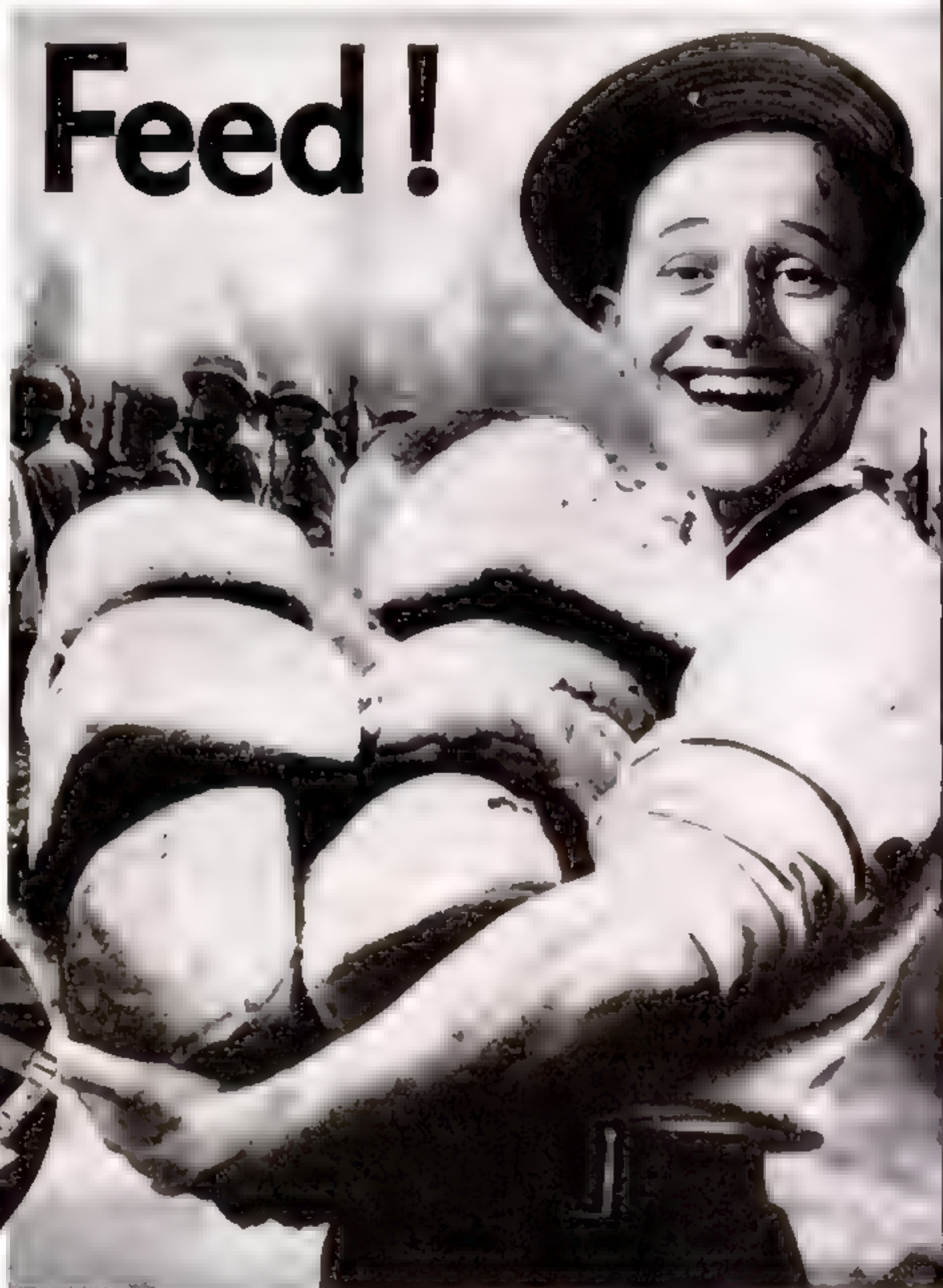
Allis-Chalmers is the largest producer of flour mill equipment in the world. A-C motors, belts, controls are at work in packing and canning plants.

A-C pumps, blowers, dryers, screens are helping to *dehydrate* food . . . thus saving tons of precious shipping space.

Even hull sections for ships . . . and turbines for destroyers to protect convoys are made by Allis-Chalmers!

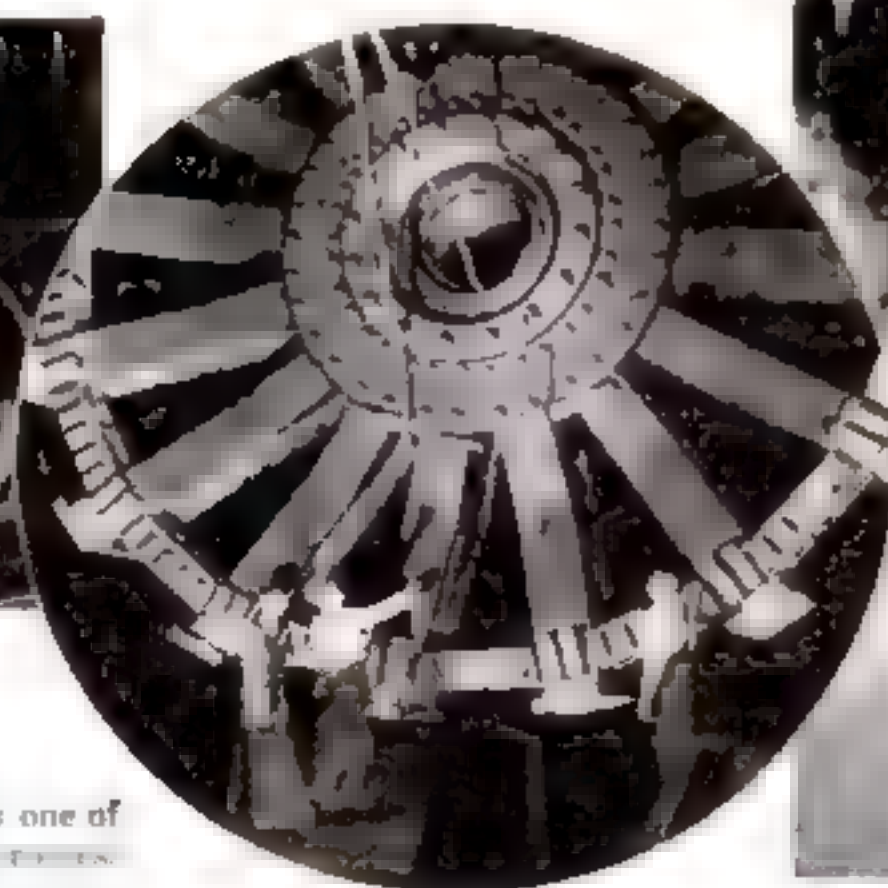
This company is making the largest variety of war, war-industry and farm equipment in the world. And A-C engineers are helping manufacturers and farmers produce more with machines now on hand.

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



(above) 8 out of 10 U. S. loaves of bread are made with the aid of A-C flour and mill equipment

(right) Part for a huge turbine A-C is one of the world's largest makers of steel turbines



ALLIS-CHALMERS

SUPPLYING THE WORLD'S LARGEST LINE OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

FOR YOUR VICTORY

FOR YOUR PEACE



"THE HAPPIEST AND SADDEST EXPERIENCE OF MY JOURNEY," SAID ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN (RIGHT BACKGROUND) OF HIS AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE (LEFT) IN THE VATICAN

ARCHBISHOP'S TRAVELS

Military Vicar visits U. S. troops

In February the Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, in his capacity as Catholic Military Vicar of the U. S. armed forces, started on a trip that was to last six months and take him to 34 countries—some neutral, some Allied and one Axis. His purpose was to inquire into the spiritual welfare of U. S. Catholics serving in the armed forces overseas. He traveled entirely by plane, flying more than 45,000 miles. High point of his trip was his audience with the Pope (above). In every country that he visited, besides being concerned with churchly matters, Archbishop

Spellman talked long with important men. Soon the press began to speculate that perhaps he was on some sort of secret diplomatic mission but, upon his return to New York, the Archbishop declared: "I traveled at all times as a private American citizen. My mission . . . was to make America stand always for something good." He visited hundreds of U. S. Army stations, spent days going from bed to bed through military hospitals, shook thousands of hands and said countless masses in the field. The pictures on this and the following pages, some of them taken by members of his party, give an idea of the extent of his journey.



Vatican's list of prisoners is looked over here by Archbishop Spellman. This was a part of his duties as Military Vicar.



Solemn visit to London cemetery for American dead was made with Father Foley, a Catholic U. S. Army chaplain.



Blitzed Catholic church in bombed London is viewed by Spellman. From here he went on to Ireland and to Scotland.



With Viscount Gort, Archbishop Spellman toured the citadel of Malta. He was greeted joyfully by the island's people



In Tunisia, just after Germans and Italians left, Spellman saw the devastating effects of U. S. and British bombings.



Mass in the field is said by the Archbishop. The Pope has given special dispensation to say afternoon mass for troops.



"SAKES ALIVE!
*Folks never seems to get
 enough o' my scrumptious*
AUNT JEMIMA
PANCAKES!"



NOURISHING Aunt Jemima Pancakes take none of your precious ration points! They're America's favorite one-dish meal. Serve them regularly, and here's a tip to vary the menu—

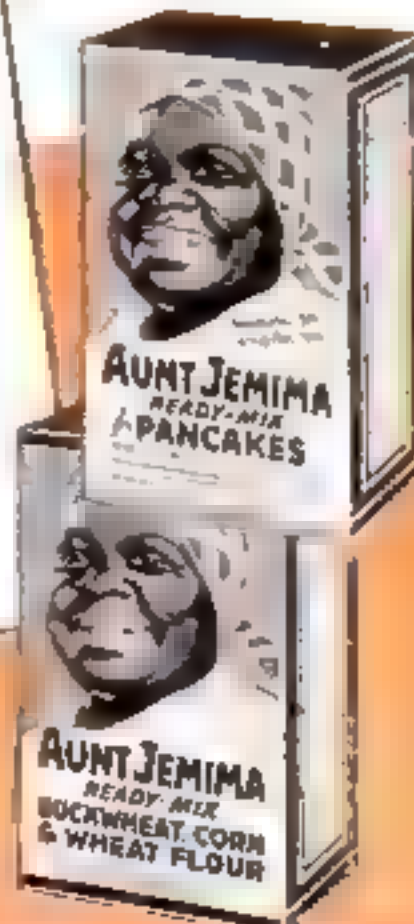
ALL AROUND THE CLOCK
 (Good morning, noon, or evening)

2 cups Aunt Jemima Flour 2 cups milk
 4 apples pared and chopped ½ cup sugar
 2 teaspoons cinnamon

Add milk to Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix Pancake Flour and you'll be sure of light, fluffy cakes that just melt in your mouth! Stir lightly (batter should be somewhat lumpy). Fold in apples. Bake on hot, slightly greased griddle, using ½ cup batter for each cake. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixture and serve at once. 16 cakes

GET BOTH KINDS

THE YELLOW BOX FOR BUCKWHEATS—THE RED BOX FOR PANCAKES AND WAFFLES, TOO! NOT RATIONED!



Archbishop Spellman (continued)



Fordham Graduate George Robinson is greeted in Tunisia by the Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman. Archbishop was present at his commencement exercises in 1937.



A little foundling who is being cared for by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary in Tunisia is greeted by Archbishop. Officer is U. S. Brig. General Aubrey C. Strickland.



With Richard Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, Spellman talked earnestly at Cairo's Apostolic Delegation. He called on many diplomats in Cairo.



With Alexander Kirk, U. S. Minister to Egypt, he also talked in Cairo. Kirk had waited in vain for him at airport. Cairo was headquarters for trips in Middle East.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 74

Idle words make busy subs!



1. IN MAINE A SHIPYARD WORKER SPOKE WITHOUT MUCH THOUGHT... (THE SHIP!).



2. IN FLORIDA A WAITER OVERHEARD SOME CARELESS TALK... (THE PORT!).



3. IN NEW YORK A SAILOR'S FRIEND GOT CONFIDENTIAL... (THE DATE!).



4. IN MICHIGAN AN OFFICE WORKER MADE A TOO-GOOD GUESS... (THE CARGO!).



5. AND A U BOAT CAPTAIN EARNED AN IRON CROSS.

OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO—U. S. N. P.

Remember, the enemy gathers most of its information in small quantities—little scraps of our careless talk—that can be pieced to-

gether into knowledge useful to them and dangerous to us. Help beat them with silence. Let our tanks do our talking.



Stetson "Stratoliner"...lightweight, soft felt with streamlined narrow band...comfortable and resilient because it's made by the exclusive Stetson Vita-Felt* process...\$7.50.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Keep it under your STETSON



"Why so blue, McGrew?"

McGREW: Because the gas business has gone to pot, Jockey. I suppose the war affects you, too. I have trouble finding Jockey Underwear!

JOCKEY: Indeed it does, McGrew. Jockey Underwear—of which I'm the trade-mark—is in greater demand today than ever before. Naturally Uncle Sam has first call on raw materials so our regular customers have trouble finding Jockey.

McGREW: Well, then, how come you're so cheerful?

JOCKEY: Because everyone is accepting difficulties without complaint. People are willing to shop around for popular brands like Jockey! They know that trade-marks like me, and the trade-mark of your gasoline, are the *backbone* of the American economic system. In war or peace, good times or bad, trade-marked merchandise provides the greatest assurance of satisfaction.

McGREW: I guess that goes for all brands, Jockey.

JOCKEY: Yes, we trade-marks make it easy for Americans to buy with confidence and get their money's worth. Manufacturers regard their trade-marks as great responsibilities. They spare no expense to keep faith with the public. Even when changes are forced because of wartime shortages they use all their designing skill and material research to make their products the best obtainable.

McGREW: You're right, Jockey. We are learning a lot these days. When peace comes, our customers will be served better than ever. Meanwhile, we can both be proud of what our companies are doing to help win the war—and be thankful that we can have a hand in the job, too!

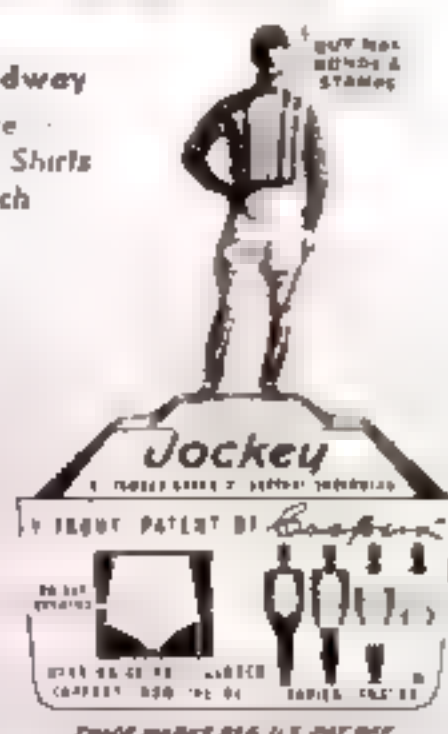


Jockey Midway
Two-piece
Contoured Shirts
to Match

Jockey Underwear

Coopers INC.
KENOSHA WISCONSIN

NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
Made and distributed in Canada by Needles, Hamilton, Ont., in Australia by Speedo
Knitting Mills, Pty. Ltd., Sydney, in British Isles by Lyle & Scott, Ideal House, London,
in New Zealand by Lane-Walker-Burkin, Ltd., Christchurch, S.I.



Archbishop Spellman (continued)



During Holy Week, Spellman was in Jerusalem and led worshippers through Stations of the Cross. He passed through Street of Bad Cookery to Via Dolorosa (above).



At Jerusalem's Church of Holy Sepulchre, he celebrated Pontifical High Mass on Easter Sunday. Later Spellman went to Mohammedan mosque and removed shoes.



At Heliopolis he greeted American nurses and patients. At places like this he visited and talked to every American, a 1,000-bed hospital taking about two days to cover.



Mass at Faii, Egypt, was said at a makeshift altar. To consecrate altars like this, Spellman carried an altar stone in a mass kit he took along with him on his travels.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 76



I was Dead

—AND NOW I AM ALIVE AGAIN

I WAS always a friendly person. I always liked people and they liked me. I got out of high school and went into business, and I got to be the best salesman our firm had. I married a swell girl; we had two kids; and I figured the world was just about right.

Then came the shadow. I could feel it approaching like a storm cloud on the distant horizon. I tried to push it away from me. When somebody spoke to me and I couldn't hear them, I'd smile in a friendly sort of way—hoping that I was getting away with it.

Pretty soon, though, my sales began to drop. I noticed I wasn't getting the welcome that I'd always been accustomed to. When the other fellows got together telling stories, I was always on the outside of the circle, grinning and trying to feel that I was in on the party—but I knew all the time I wasn't.

Pretty soon the shadow that had begun to darken my business life spread into my home. Soon my wife and I didn't swap jokes the way we used to. I noticed that the children talked to me a lot less; maybe they were talking to me and I didn't hear them.

The war came along and I was wild to do whatever I could. Everywhere I went people were kind—but there was nothing doing.

Of course I had been to my doctor, and he just shook his head and said there wasn't anything he could do. I asked him if it would get worse. He was an honest man. He said, "Yes, it very probably may." At that I was just about ready to take the count.

I guess he saw the look of despair on my face, because he leaned forward and patted me on the knee.

"Bill," he said (I've known him ever since I was

a kid), "you're just a little behind the times, that's all." I got pretty mad at that—I thought he was kidding me.

"Don't you know," he went on, "that your own Government has tackled this whole problem of deafness and knocked it for a loop? You trot right down to this address," he said, handing me a card, "and get yourself an Acousticon. That hearing aid is based on those same Government findings. Maybe I can't cure your deafness but I certainly know what to do about it now."

Well, I did the three blocks between his office and the Acousticon Institute in my home town in nothing flat. When I came out of that place I felt I could lick the world. I heard sounds I hadn't heard for years. I went right home, although it was the middle of the afternoon. As I let myself in the front door I heard my wife say to the kids, "Here's your father—now don't bother him." Away at the bottom of the stairs I yelled up, "I heard you, and nothing's ever going to bother me any more."

The same thing happened next day when I got to the office. We had a sort of a celebration, and I realized that my friends were just about as happy as I was that I could hear again and that I could get into all their parties and that nobody had to make any allowances for me. I got a part-time job in war work that made me feel I *belonged*—at last!

Nobody who's never been deaf knows what it means to have a shadow spreading over his whole life, shutting him off from the whole world! Nobody who's never been deaf knows what it means when that shadow begins to lift and the sun begins to shine again.

I was dead—and I am now alive!



This is a composite of thousands of case histories proving that the hard of hearing can (if they will) take their rightful place in the world's work, even in war production and in our armed forces. The Government findings referred to will be sent you without charge. Write for free booklet describing Government Deafness Survey.

ACOUSTICON, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

In Canada, 330 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario

Offices in 128 Principal Cities in the U. S. and Canada

Friction's *Tough* on motors, too!



RING-FREE reduces motor friction ...removes carbon while you drive

Macmillan RING-FREE Motor Oil does a great job of motor lubrication. Here's why: (1) RING-FREE reduces motor friction, *fast*; (2) RING-FREE actually removes motor carbon; (3) RING-FREE saves gasoline; (4) it has great film strength; (5) high heat resistance; (6) long cling to metal and (7) fast penetration. (8) RING-FREE is non-corrosive and (9) is less affected by dilution...an important factor for you to consider in today's slow, low motor temperature operation.

If you've never used Macmillan RING-FREE, try it now!

You'll *notice* the difference—*notice* it in a smoother, better operating motor — *notice* it in measurable gasoline saving. Start getting the full benefits of RING-FREE Motor Oil today.



GUARANTEE

Ring-Free Motor Oil is guaranteed to make your motor run smoother, give more miles per gallon of gasoline, reduce wear and repair, because it removes carbon, cleans the motor and reduces friction fast by thorough lubrication. Try a fill and if you are not satisfied that Ring-Free is doing these things, your money will be refunded by your dealer immediately.

Macmillan Petroleum Corp.

30 W. 59th, New York • 824 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago • 530 W. 6th, Los Angeles

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Archbishop Spellman (continued)



Members of mission near Lake Victoria in Uganda posed for a picture with Spellman. Here Catholic missionaries and nuns teach the children rudiments of farming.



An 18-ft. python skin was presented to Spellman by mission children in Uganda. This had been killed on the mission's grounds. He did not bring it home with him.



Picture book is examined by Uganda children. Archbishop Spellman's charm was as persuasive with the youngsters as it was with soldiers and statesmen in his travels.



Back home, Spellman receives the press. His hope that Italy would accept United Nations peace terms was fulfilled last week when Italy surrendered unconditionally.

"LETTUCE BEET THE AXIS!" say the 5 Crowns

With hoes and with rakes
We've done what it takes
To keep our production unswerving,

And now as we plan
to "can what we can,"
It's freedom itself we're preserving!



Seagram's 5 Crown

SEAGRAM'S 5 CROWN BLENDED WHISKEY, 86.8 PROOF, 60% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS CORPORATION, NEW YORK



Good Shoes wherever duty calls

**\$6⁰⁰
to
\$8⁰⁰**

Some special styles
slightly higher

ROBLEE
STYLE No. B-149

MEN ARE ASKING a shoe these days to "give" more than ever before.

Aship or ashore, at front or in factory, on officer or in office, good shoes are helping good men carry on the fight, carry out the job.

The shoe-for-a-civilian (left) is a Roblee* "cleared for action" model—heavy stitching is the only ornamentation. Rich "pipe bowl" color in bootmaker hand-finished calf, hand-flexed, heavy sole.

The shoe-for-a-sailor (lower left) is the standard issue shoe for the U. S. Navy. Honest quality from heavy drill lining *inside* to plump, meaty black calf outside.

Our motto for both: True-Blue quality. United Men's Division, BROWN SHOE COMPANY, Manufacturers, St. Louis.



**Whether You Wear
the Black or the Tan**

The makers of Roblee Shoes also build a lot of footwear for the men in Navy Blue.

Whether you buy your own shoe with a stamp, or Uncle Sam issues it to you, if it's made by the makers of Roblee it's true-blue quality from stem to stern.

*Reg U S Pat Off





"Aedes," biting researcher's arm, has not previously bitten yellow fever victim, is thus harmless. Brazilian jungle is endemic center of yellow fever

U. S. MOSQUITOES

Only vigorous control will halt spread of epidemics they carry

This week 10,000,000 people all over the world are sweating, shivering and dying with malaria. Man's most devastating disease, its infective agent, a microscopic blood-destroying parasite, is carried from the sick to the well in the salivary glands of the *Anopheles* mosquito. Running a close second to *Anopheles* as a disease-spreader is *Aedes aegypti* (above), which transmits not only yellow fever but also dengue fever and filariasis which often leads to elephantiasis.

Aedes and *Anopheles* are native to the U. S. It is

only a lack of infected people from which to gather and spread disease plus local mosquito-control programs that keep malaria and yellow fever below epidemic proportions in the U. S. But with war demanding more travel to and from epidemic areas, chances for infection at home are going up and the need for more vigorous and widespread mosquito control, especially in the South, has become urgent. For a look at how a group of Chicago suburbs are getting rid of their late-summer mosquitoes, see following pages.



Malaria mosquito (*Anopheles quadrimaculatus*) begins to bite victim's arm. This mosquito is from Illinois where there is no malaria and bite is harmless. In southern U. S., there is enough endemic malaria (4,000 deaths per year) so that bite like this might be dangerous.



Anopheles finishes meal and prepares to fly off with full stomach. If mosquito had been infected, parasites would be penetrating victim's red blood corpuscles. Reproduction of parasites in the blood-stream would bring on paroxysms of chills and fever eight or ten days later.

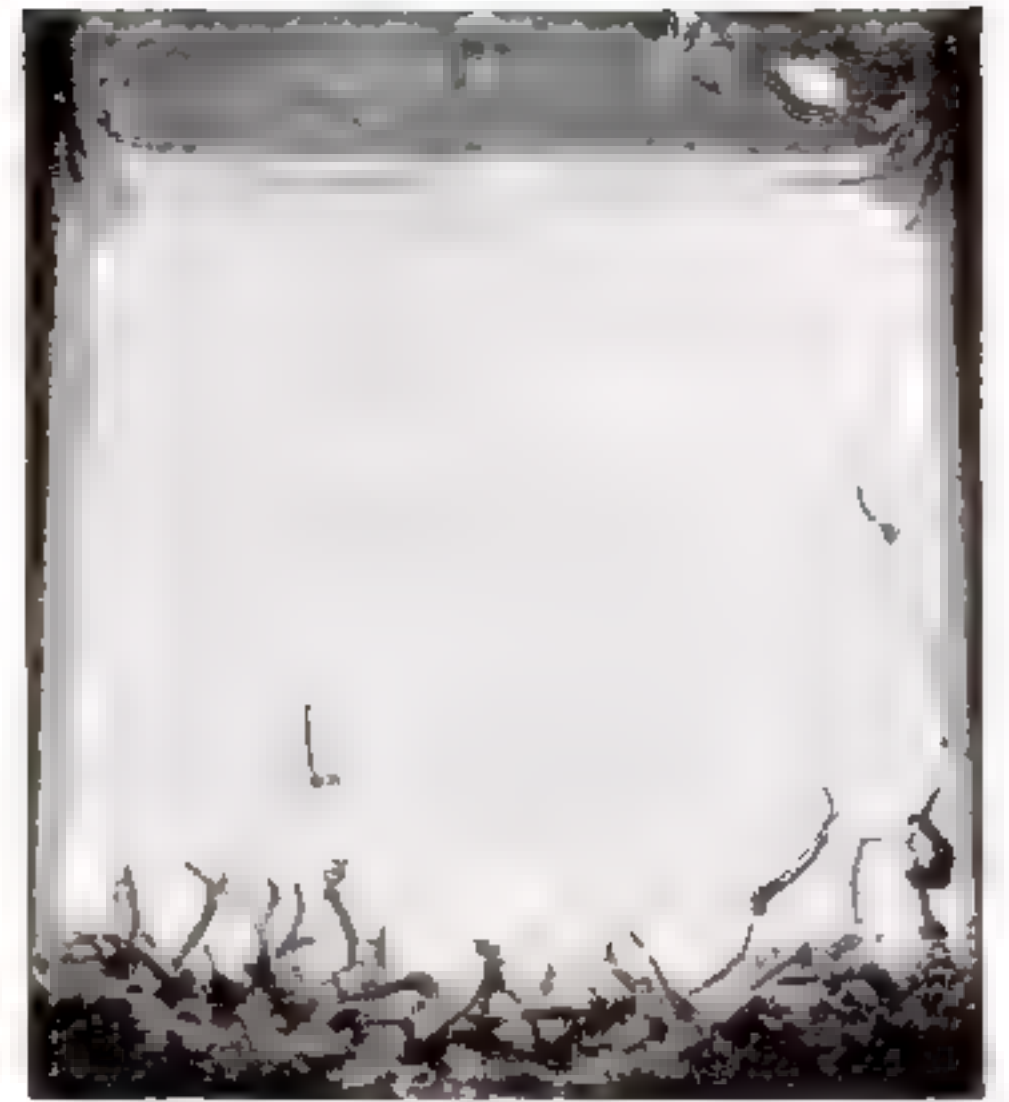
U. S. Mosquitoes (continued)



Mosquito larvae live in the water, breathe through two tubes extending to surface. These larvae are in laboratory of Des Plaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District near Chicago.



Oil on water poisons the larvae and they soon begin to sink to the bottom. These are larvae of common *Culex pipiens* which carry no disease but bite fiercely and destroy sleep.



Dead larvae cluster on tank bottom. Larvae destruction has served to raise property values in swampy areas near Oak Park, River Forest and Riverside in Des Plaines District.



Minnows eat larvae when placed in aquarium such as this, or in garden pool, rain barrel or barnyard watering trough. Here large minnow, properly called *Gambusia affinis* or

mosquito fish, is in act of swallowing *Culex* larva. Mosquitoes must have water in which to lay eggs and hatch larvae, and their control is best effected by draining or poisoning

water with oil spray or planting natural enemies like *Gambusia*. City of Guayaquil, Ecuador, checked a yellow-fever epidemic by putting fish in all city's wells and water tanks.



The instrument that helps to reduce our plane losses!

We can tell you what it will do . . . but that's all! It will help to make it possible for a plane to land on a blacked-out carrier in pitch darkness.

It will help to guide a plane into an airport blanketed with fog!

It's an electrical indicating instrument that we and other companies are now rushing to our flying men.

69 years making Precision watches . . . that's the experience we at Gruen are turning to the job of making these precision instruments for war. And 69 years were never better spent, if they help save American lives and planes today!

Please remember this, if you are sometimes unable to buy the particular Gruen watch you want.

• The Gruen Watch Company, Time Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. In Canada: Toronto, Ont.

GRUEN . . . MAKERS OF THE PRECISION WATCH . . . AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS FOR WAR

**BUY A GRUEN WATCH...BUT
BUY A WAR BOND FIRST!**



PRECISION and "THE
PRECISION WATCH" ARE THE
REGISTERED TRADE MARKS OF
THE GRUEN WATCH COMPANY
COPYRIGHT 1943, THE GRUEN WATCH COMPANY

AMERICA'S CHOICE SINCE 1874



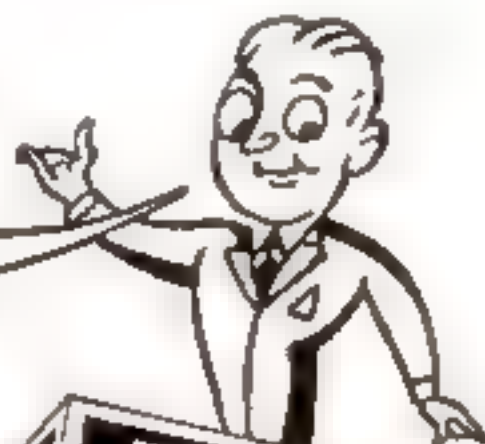
WHEN YOU SHOULDER ARMS - AVOID '5 o'clock Shadow'!



1. In Our Manual of Arms this pleasant maneuver calls for the clean-chin technique. She'll linger longer if you avoid "5 o'clock Shadow" by shaving with a genuine Gem Blade.

2. Gem's a Thicker, Tougher Blade . . . Sturdy Gem is stropped to a deep wedge edge. No flimsy steel can stand up to such a stropping or take such a keen, long-lasting edge. Make your next shave a Gem shave!

YOUR DEALER HAS
AN AMPLE SUPPLY
OF GEM BLADES!



GEM



Your Gem Razor must last you for the duration! dry it carefully after each shave.

U. S. Mosquitoes (continued)



Larvicide spray, laid down on marshy land in late summer, kills larvae that would ordinarily live through winter, hatch into mosquitoes with warm weather of spring.

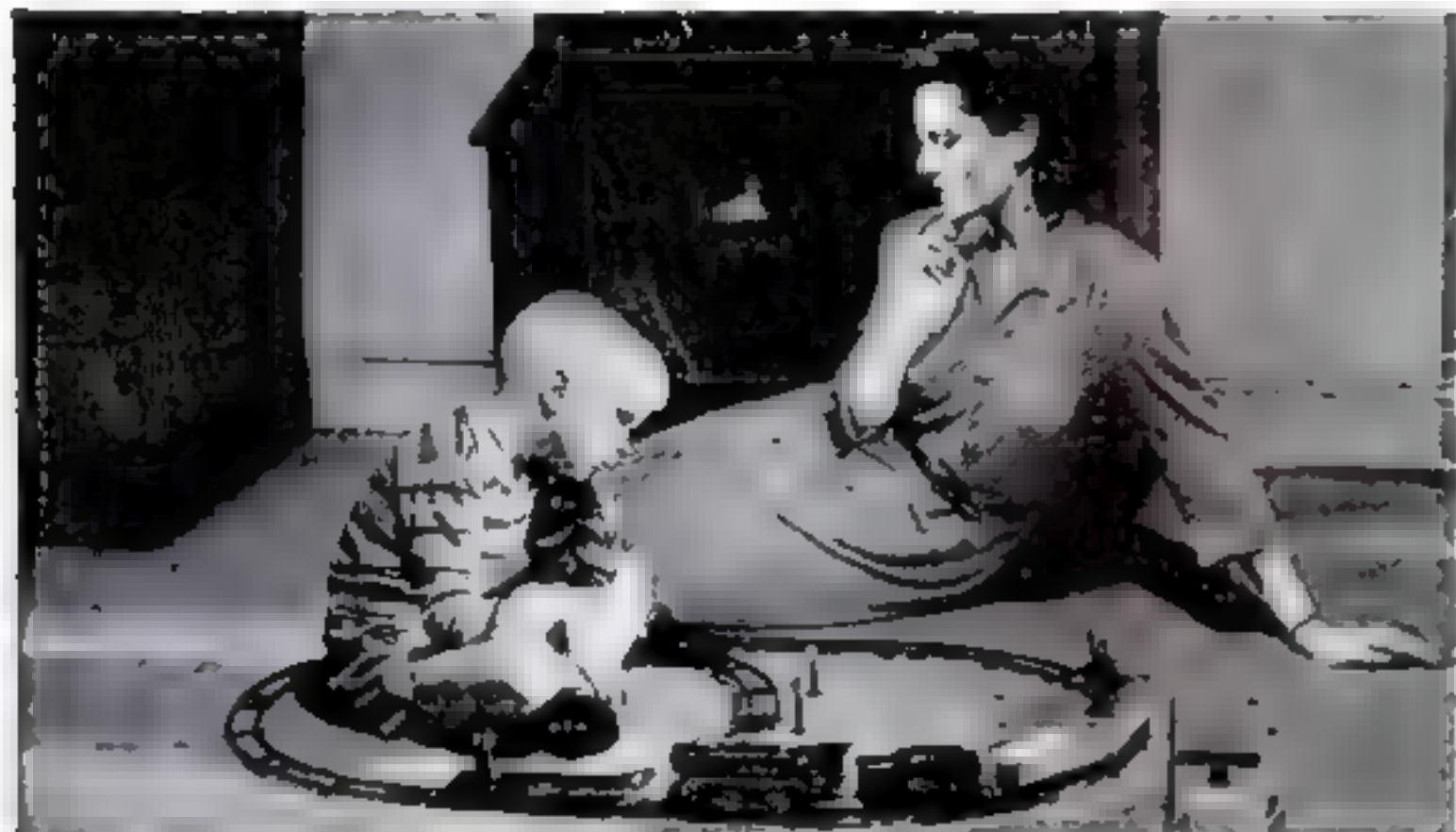


High-pressure sprays of mixture of oil and pyrethrum are used in Des Plaines District on the stagnant water of lakes and ponds. The mixture does not harm wild life.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

Which one of these will happen to you?

—now that almost **HALF** our doctors have gone to war?



Your son hasn't got into the slightest mischief all day. His eyes look too bright, and he's been sneezing and sniffling since morning. Do you sigh "Another cold" and let it go at that? Or do you—

Take his temperature? Realize that several communicable diseases such as measles start with symptoms like these—and put him to bed in a room of his own? Hope it's only a cold—but still feel that in any case bed is the best place for him? While still in doubt, feed him mainly fruit juices, soups, plenty of water?



You are awakened by your husband getting out of bed. You open an eye—it's 3 A.M. He says "Go to sleep—I'm just going to get a laxative. Got a stomach-ache. Ate too much I guess." Do you say "M'mmm" and go to sleep? Or do you—

Insist that he go back to bed, and then take his temperature? Suspect that something other than "eating too much" is the cause if there is a fever? Talk him out of taking the laxative? And phone the doctor if the pain gets worse? Keep him in bed, and give only water until you've again consulted the doctor? If it is appendicitis—which is dangerous—ice bag or hot-water bottle?



The baby's been fussing all morning. She wouldn't take her bottle, and now she knocks the cereal on the floor. Do you blame it on a nasty disposition (inherited from her father) and try to force the cereal down? Or do you—

Suspect a digestive disturbance, take her temperature, and if it is high, call the doctor? Meanwhile keep sponging her off to keep her cool and comfortable? And forget all about the feeding situation—in fact give her nothing but cool boiled water until the doctor comes?



The youngster next door falls off the ladder while helping you hang the curtains. He screams so that you can't understand a word he says. Do you carry him to the couch? Or do you—

Try to calm him and comfort him and tell him to lie quietly just where he is? Cover him up with a blanket, and when he has stopped crying, find out if it really hurts? And where? Do you call for the doctor, if it hurts him to move his leg or arm or back?

THIS MAY be the most trying winter of your life. A sudden sickness—an accident—and, chances are, **YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO REACH A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.**

Doctors are so scarce, so busy, that it may be an hour before you get one. Hours, even.

Will you know what to do in these emergencies? Or will you be helpless—or worse?

You need so *little* nursing knowledge to protect your family. And it's not hard to get.

Your country is seeing to that.

Home Nursing Classes—planned just for you busy mothers—are being given now, in almost every community. Just 24 to 36 class hours—that's all the whole course is. It's easy, it's fun, too—you "learn by doing" with a graduate nurse showing you how to care for almost any illness, even communicable ones. There's no charge for the course. No age limit.

Just pick up the phone and call your local health agencies or Civilian Defense Headquarters to enroll. But don't put it off—for the sake of your family's safety, do it **NOW.**

*Presented for the public good
by Simmons, makers of*

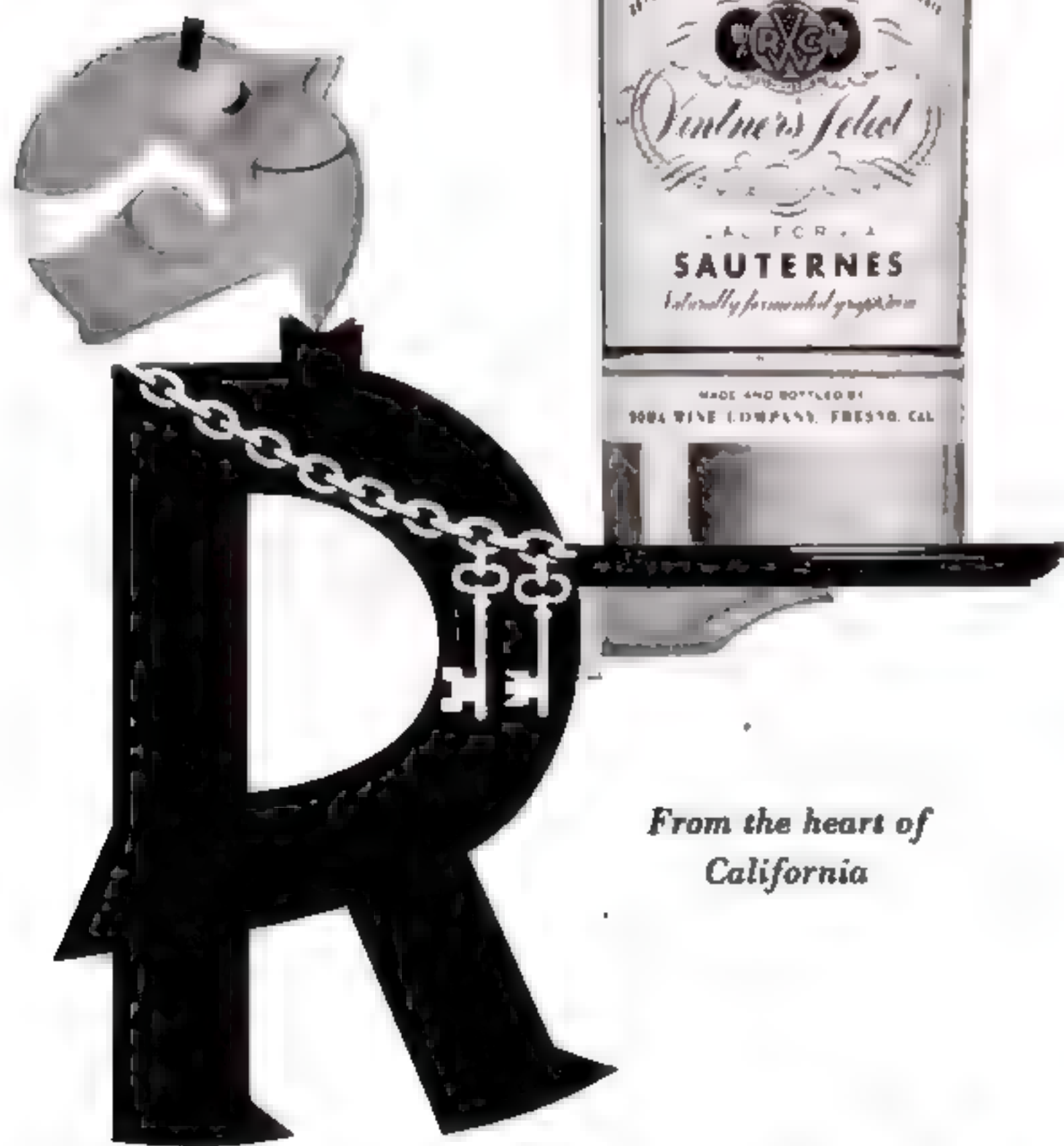
BEAUTYREST

world's most comfortable mattress

P.S. As you know, we can't sell you a BEAUTYREST—we're too busy making war goods. But remember—BEAUTYREST will be back!

R I speak for ROMA

WINES true to type . .
faithful in flavor . . . sound of
character . . . reasonable in cost . . .
America's largest-selling wines.



*From the heart of
California*

ROMA WINES

Roma offers a wide choice of TABLE WINES—APPETIZER WINES—DESSERT WINES—
But, before you buy wine—buy War Bonds

TUNE IN to the Roma Wine Show. On your local Columbia Station—every Thursday night. Thirty minutes of fun and music by stars of the stage, screen, and radio. See your local paper for station and time. Roma Wine Company . . . Fresno . . . Lodi . . . Healdsburg, California.

U.S. Mosquitoes (continued)



Motorcycle sprayer is used to spread oil over pools of water left standing in storm sewers. Sidecar holds oil tank; unit can spray sewers of an average town in one day.



Stagnant pool in city dump gets vigorous spray. Mosquitoes can breed in water in tree hollows, hoofprints, old cans. Only the female mosquitoes bite, carry disease.



Sluggish streams get good coating of oil. Des Plaines District has developed this mosquito boat and special spraying apparatus, hopes Army will adopt its methods.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 85



Will it take a BOMB to break up the afternoon bridge game?

Must bullets whine and the sirens shriek before all American women realize that the time is here. The time for them to get out and drive a truck, load a freight car, carry a waitress's tray, work in a day nursery, operate an elevator?

It isn't pleasant, no! But neither is war. And the war won't be won unless our men abroad, fighting, are backed up by our women at home, working.

Read the want ads in your home paper to see what war jobs there are for women in your area, then register at your local

U.S. Employment Service. There are paying jobs in many areas with training for the inexperienced. Get out and work 4 hours, 8 hours, 10 hours if you can...but work...and stick to it till the war is won.

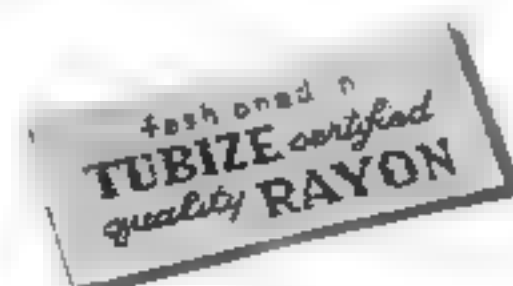
The idle woman will be a very lonely soul this year!

★ ★ ★

WHATEVER WAR WORK you do, may we ask one thing more. Rayon is important in military and economic warfare. So that it may continue to serve you at home as well, we ask you to buy carefully, and to conserve "according to the directions on the tag."



A 'Gay Gibson' dress that will help you in your wartime quest for economy and conservation. Made of 'Everglond', a fabric of Tubize Certified Quality Rayon. In back only...with self-ruffles and tiny go'd buttons. Sizes 9 to 17, about \$11. The Tubize Certified Quality Label in the seam indicates that the fabric has been tested, and is certified to be satisfactory as to strength, color and cleanability. For nearest store write to Getnes Garment Co., Inc., 2617 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.



Prepared in cooperation with the War Advertising Council and the O. W. I. by TUBIZE CHATILLON CORPORATION, New York

TRUE OR FALSE?



1 Pirates wore beards for disguises?
FALSE: They wore them for a fierce appearance—a definite asset in their business.



2 Lanolin is a province in India?
FALSE: Lanolin is similar to the skin's natural oil. Long prescribed by doctors, it softens and comforts irritated skin. Now Williams Shaving Cream contains soothing Lanolin. It leaves your face feeling refreshed and smoother after shaving.

3 The average man uses 70 razor strokes in shaving?
TRUE: But some have done it in as few as 6. No matter how many strokes you use, Williams Shaving Cream helps you get smooth, easy shaves. Its creamy, soaking lather softens the toughest beards completely.



4 Men in service must be clean-shaven?
TRUE—except under special conditions. And many soldiers and sailors are finding that Williams Shaving Cream containing Lanolin helps them get close, clean shaves in comfort without razor burn or irritation. Try this improved Williams yourself.

Same familiar tube



CONTAINS SOOTHING LANOLIN

U. S. Mosquitoes (continued)



Dye is sprayed on a mosquito-breeding place. This serves to stain the mosquitoes so that they may be later captured and identified as coming from a particular area.

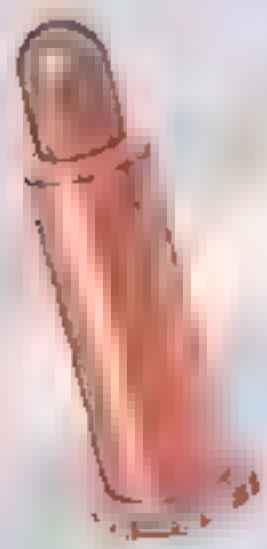


Mosquito traps, like one above, are spotted at varying distances from dyed breeding place. Most mosquitoes fly at night, are attracted by light and enter the trap.



Trapped mosquitoes are separated from other bugs. Dye shows some have flown 15 miles from breeding spot. This data aids in planning extent of the control campaign.

Coty "sub-debi"
lipstick



10 SHADES
50% \$1.00

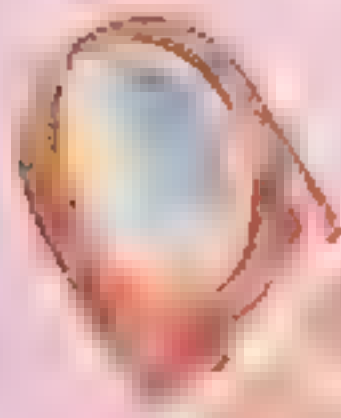
Coty "sub-tint"
make-up base



Sub Tint

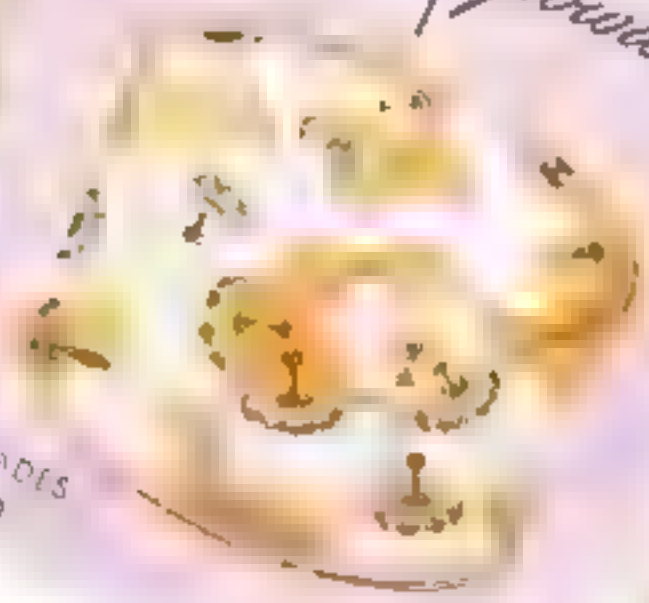
LIGHT MEDIUM DARK
\$2.50 and \$1.00

Coty "air-spun"
rouge



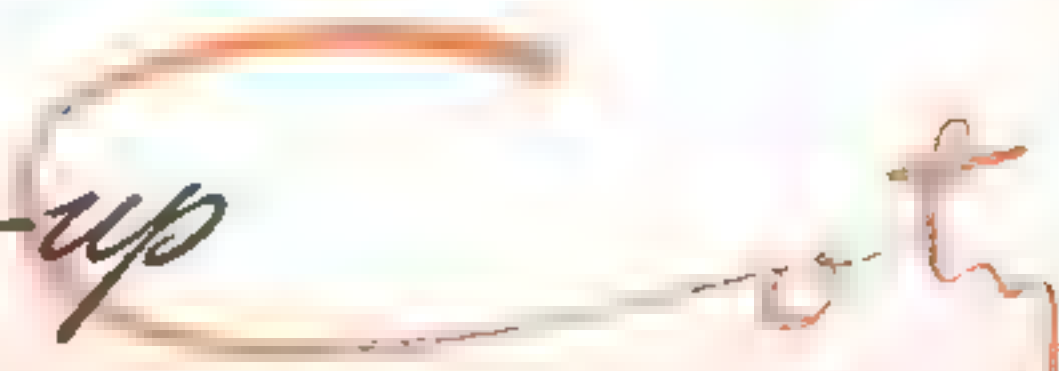
10 SHADES
50%

Coty "air-spun"
face powder



10 SHADES
\$1.00

"air-spun" make-up



BUY
WAS
BONUS

This is



the Shopper

of BLUE RIBBON TOWN

...who has put on her slacks and discarded her gown



"I work in a war plant,"
said Mrs. Carruthers,
"Along with my husband,
and thousands of others—
And frankly, I haven't
much time to go shopping,
For doing my job has
been keeping me hopping."

"YES, working from 7 till 3
is quite taxing,
And I understand why a
man needs relaxing,
So when I go marketing,
I often place—
Our order for Blue Ribbon Beer
by the case!

"EXPERIENCE has taught us
that Pabst is the best,
It's kindlier tasting—
and yet it has zest,
A sort of a mellowness,
nice and befriending—
Resulting, no doubt, from
its full-flavor blending!"



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Now More Than Ever
A Symbol of
Friendly Companionship

THESE are busy days in Blue Ribbon Town, U. S. A. (your town—everybody's town). But even busy days demand occasional "breathing spells"—moments of relaxation—in solitude...or with neighbors. Be prepared! Always keep plenty of thirst-quenching Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer in your refrigerator.

Unlike ordinary beer, Pabst Blue Ribbon is full-flavor blended—from 33 master brews. Softer, kindlier tasting—Pabst Blue Ribbon is, more than ever, a symbol of friendly companionship.

33 FINE BREWS BLENDED
into One Great Beer

"BLUE RIBBON TOWN" IS ON THE AIR! Starring GROUCHO MARX...
Famous Stars... Coast-to-Coast CBS Network... Every SATURDAY NIGHT



IN THE "SHADOW BOX" OF BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE "GLAMAZONS" (LEFT TO RIGHT) HELEN O'HARA, DOROTHY FORD AND BUNNY WATERS MEASURE 6 FT. 4 IN.

GLAMAZONS

These long-legged showgirls are used to decorate movie musicals

Hollywood has always been a land of little people. Viola Dana, Laura La Plante, Alice White, Alice Terry and Norma Talmadge were 5 ft. 2 in. or under. Tall girls never stood a chance of getting ahead. But now the Broadway idea of decorative beauty is having its option picked up. Long-legged showgirls are migrating from New York night clubs to Hollywood for the boom in escapist musical films.

Tallest of these tall showgirls are the three pictured

above. One part glamor, two parts amazon, they have been nicknamed "Glamazons" and are now in MGM's *Thousands Cheer*. As on Broadway, these outsize chorus girls rarely sing or dance, but are paid just to stand around and look luscious in rhinestones and ostrich feathers. In their pompadour, girls measure 6 ft. 4 in., an even 6 ft. in the r stockings. They dwarf the average woman by nine inches. To measure Glamazons with other Hollywood players, turn the page.



JUST WED. Ted and Mary met at the airplane factory where both work. Ted is so thin his own shadow doesn't recognize him. With food rationing and a working wife, it looks as though Ted may soon disappear completely. But wait! You haven't yet met Mary!



HERE'S TED, thriving on Mary's fare. You see, Mary knows how to make the ration "points" count and she knows how to prepare a good meal quickly. Quite often her menus include Prem. All meat, no waste, this delicious sugar-cured meat keeps Ted—



WELL FED. Prem supplies protein, minerals, B complex vitamins. It's marvelously good in this Prem and vegetable shortcake, made with celery and peas in mustard sauce. Try it.



Sugar-Cured BY THE MAKERS
OF SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAM



Use your dollars to shorten the war:
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Glamazons (continued)



Dancing with George Murphy, Glamazons tower above his 5 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Murphy is 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches taller than the average American male, looks dwarfed by the girls.



Comedian Ben Blue (5 ft. 9 in.) stands on half-step platform to rehearse scene with Dorothy Ford. For scenes with short lovers, the tall actresses work in stocking feet.



Normal-size chorus girls (5 ft. 6 in.) look like children when they dance with Glamazons. In movies tall girls are made to look taller with high heels and large hats.



METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S BIG THRILL SHOW!

SALUTE TO THE MARINES

Starring

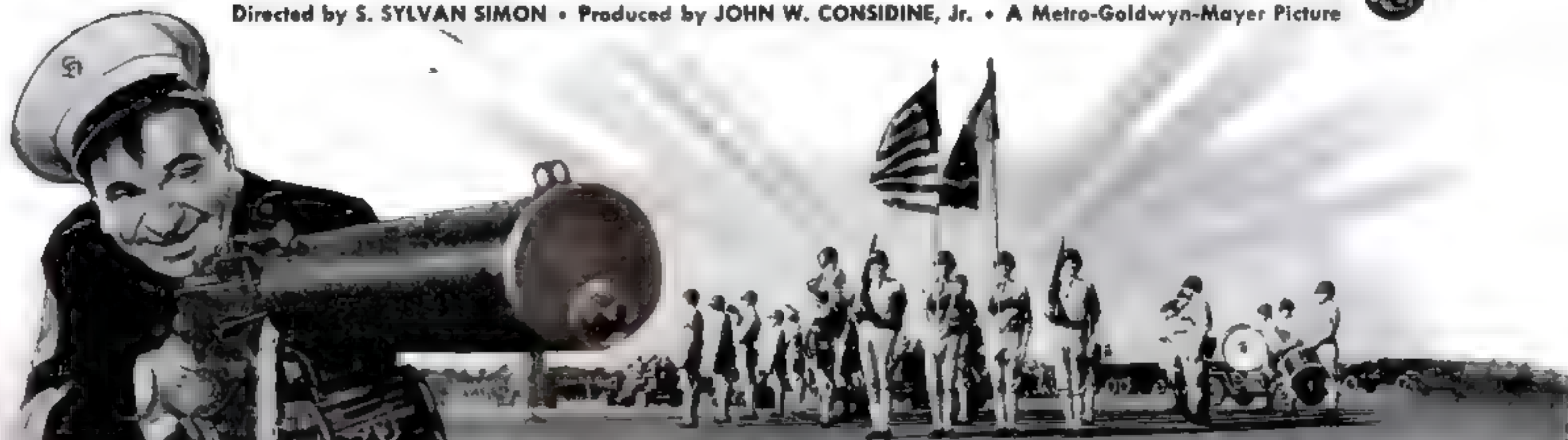
WALLACE BEERY

... at his best as the veteran Devil Dog! Rowdy laughter! Rousing romance! Roaring thrills!

FAY Bainter, REGINALD OWEN, RAY COLLINS, KEYE LUKE, MARILYN MAXWELL, WILLIAM LUNDIGAN

Screen Play by George Bruce • Adaptation by Wells Root • Story by Robert D. Andrews

Directed by S. SYLVAN SIMON • Produced by JOHN W. CONSIDINE, Jr. • A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture



...AND IT'S THE TOPS IN TECHNICOLOR!



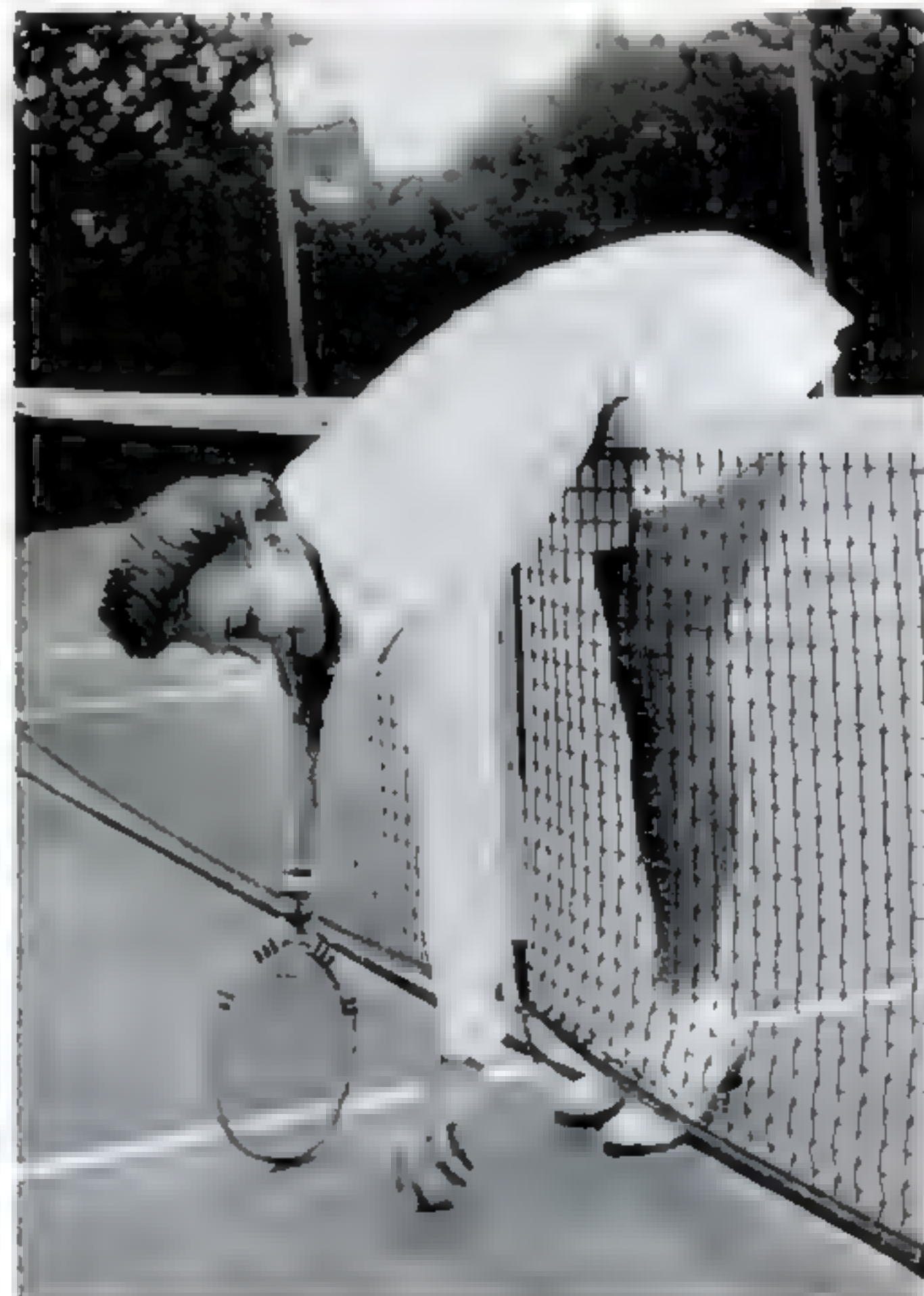
No finer
fit at
any price

BESTFORM BRASSIERES
79¢
BESTFORM FOUNDATIONS
\$2.50 to \$6.50

BESTFORM
means best form



To drink water from a fountain Helen O'Hara bends sharply from the waist, looks like a giraffe. Helen has little trouble with high shelves, more with low doorways.



Bending over a tennis net (36 in. high) to pick up a ball is impossible for the average-height person. For Bunny Waters, whose legs are 3½ ft. long, it is an easy trick.



A CENTURY OF FINE RING-MAKING
INSURES YOUR SELECTION...

When you choose a lovely Art-Carved ring you can be assured of the inherent value of its diamonds and the lasting beauty of its design... for these exquisite rings are created by a long-established firm. Finer jewelers carry a large selection... Send for "The Bride's Silent Secretary" and "Diamond Ring Guide".

Art-carved  *by Wood*

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J. R. WOOD & SONS, Inc.
216 East 45th Street, New York City
Manufacturers and Diamond Importers

Buy War Bonds... Keep Them!



You call it Bread... your ancestors would have called it Cake

Your daily bread is nutrition in one of its finest and most appetizing forms—and today it saves ration points. We Americans can be grateful that our country produces an abundance of this perfect 'staff of life'.

We can be grateful, too, to science for the greatly improved quality of our daily bread. It has been tremendously enriched. Its texture is finer, its appearance and flavor more inviting.

Did you ever wonder how many millions of pounds of yeast are required each year to leaven the nation's bread? Did you know that yeast must be absolutely fresh when it reaches the baker? Thanks to a network of specialized delivery services plus modern refrigeration, bakers in even remote parts of America get their yeast fresh and on time.

* * * *

The Baker's Yeast Division of Anheuser-Busch supplies bakers with yeast for a large part of the nation's bread. Now nearly 15 percent of our entire output goes to the Army. This service to civilian bakers and our armed forces resulted from applying to food the knowledge gained from years of laboratory work in producing the world-famous Budweiser.

Budweiser

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



In addition to supplying the armed forces with glider parts, gun turret parts and foodstuffs, Anheuser-Busch produces materials which go into the manufacture of: B Complex Vitamins • Rubber • Aluminum Munitions • Medicines • Hospital Diets • Baby Foods • Vitamin-fortified cattle feeds • Batteries • Paper • Soap and Textiles—to name a few.

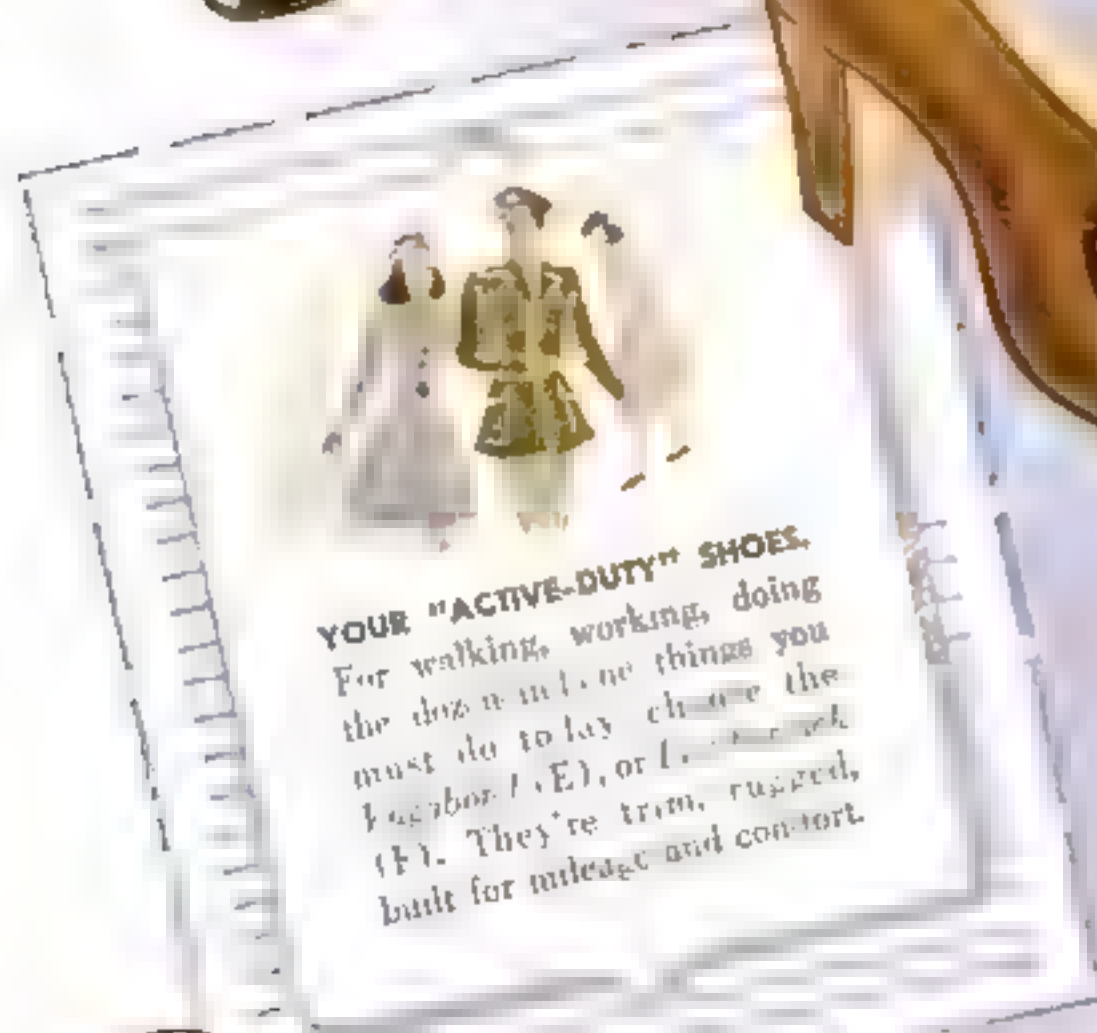
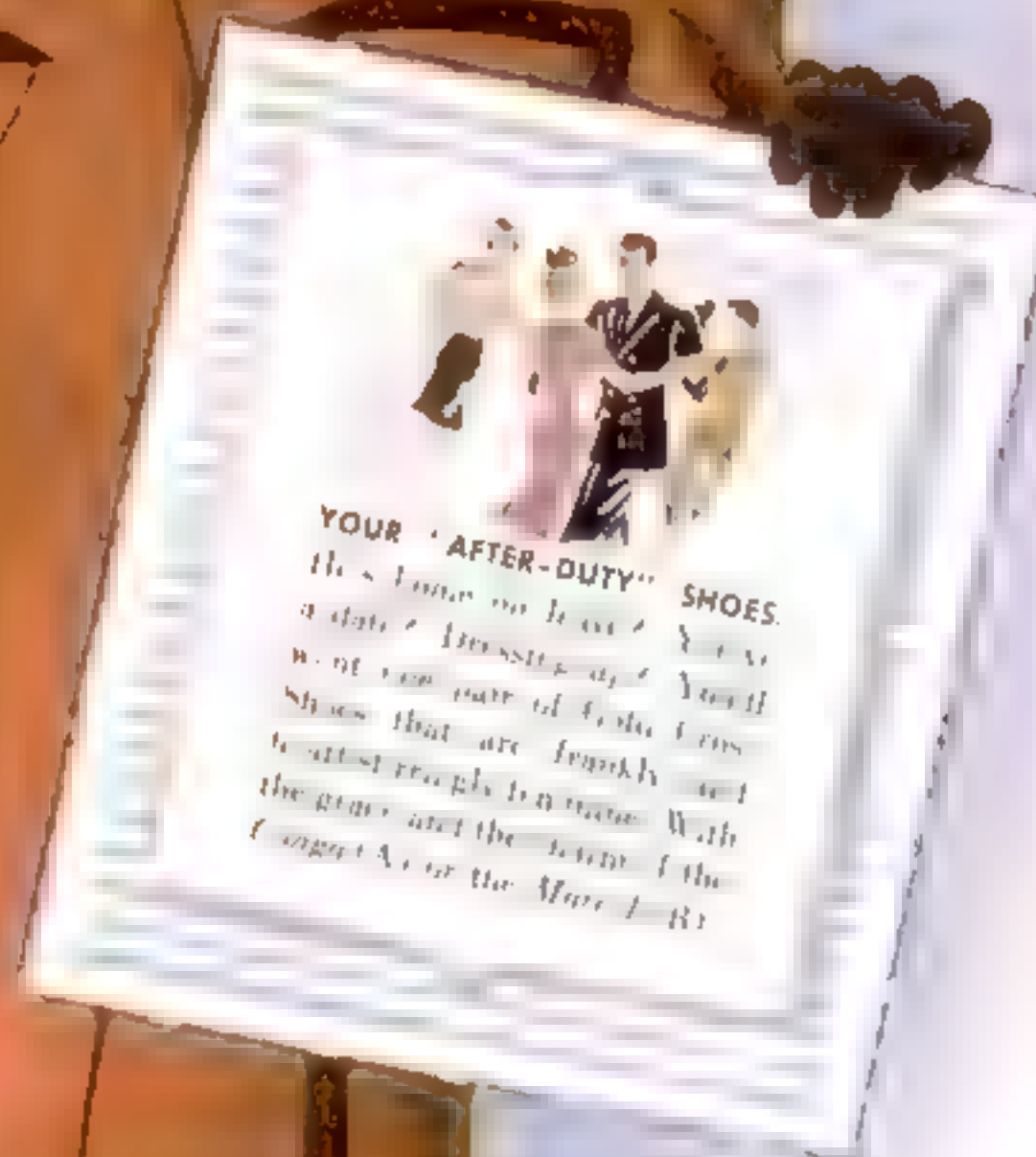
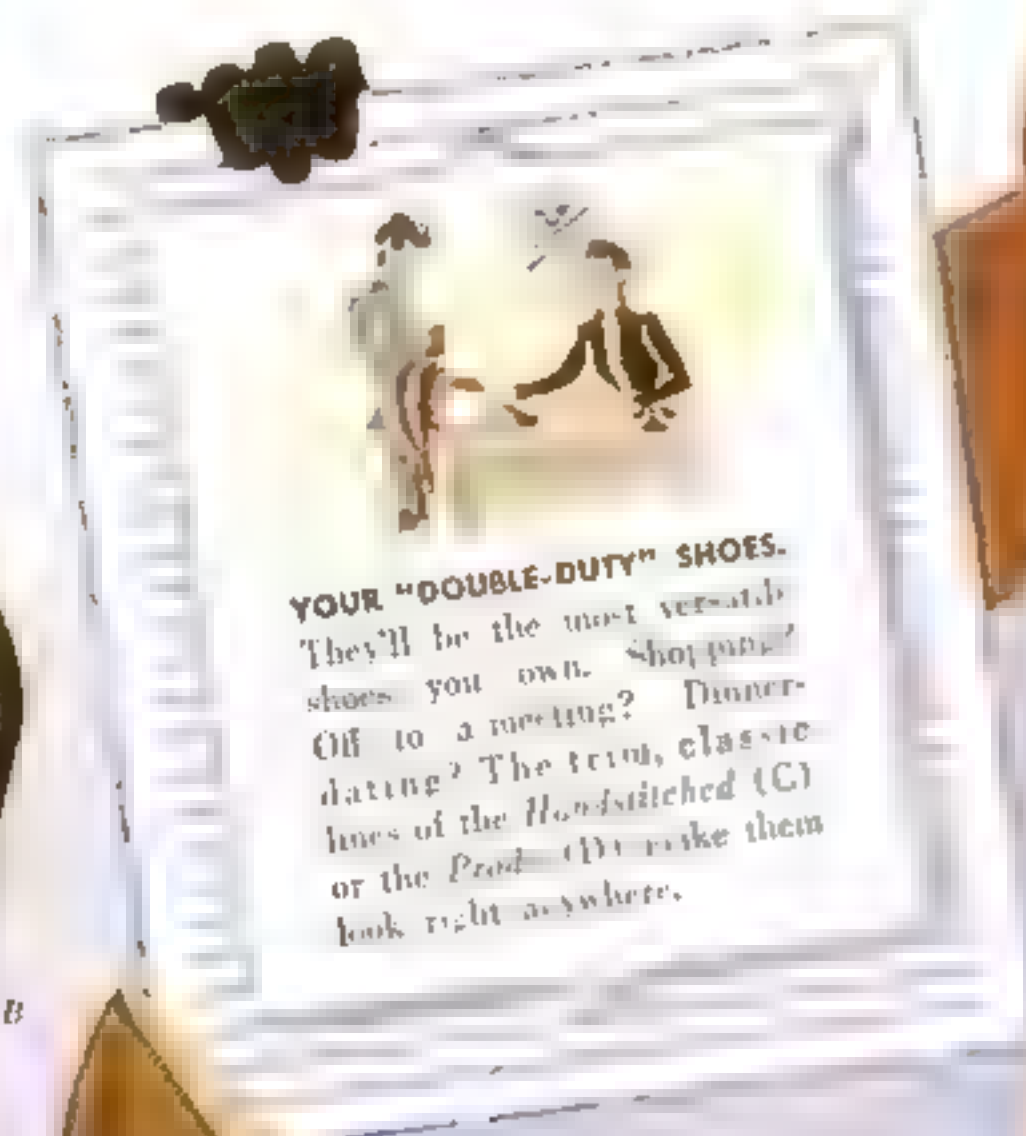
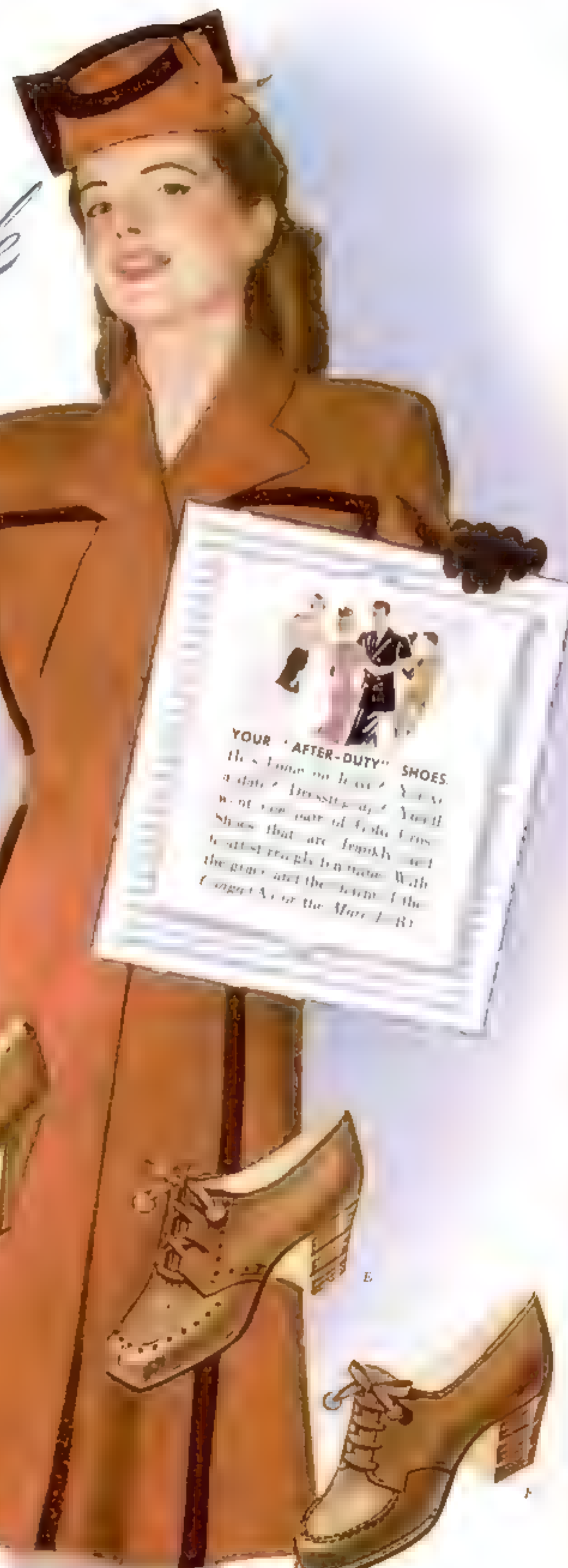
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A N H E U S E R • B U S C H • • • S A I N T L O U I S

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as approved by leading Fashion Editors



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bring a fresher, younger, more vital loveliness to you. Gold Cross Shoe designers have fashioned this new feeling into all three of the basic types of shoes you need for your well-rounded rationed shoe wardrobe

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CROSS SHOES

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Ensemble by Milgram



CANTABRIGIANS LOLL ON KING'S LAWN ALONG LITTLE RIVER CAM BEFORE KING'S CHAPEL, CLARE COLLEGE (CENTER) AND ITS BRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Thought prospers amid beauty of stone and river bank

The long inheritance of peace, for which free men must now and then go out to war, is concentrated in England's Cambridge University, dreaming along the River Cam today as heretofore. LIFE Photographer Hans Wild shows this corner of a world that in the end survives on the quality of its thought and knowledge.

Of England's two great universities, Cambridge is slightly younger and poorer and less advertised than Oxford, but it is lovelier and its traditions are less High Church and more scientific. Erasmus brought the New Learning to Cambridge in 1510, living in the rooms where Professor Seltman (*see front cover*) now lives. Three Cambridge men, Bishops Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley, were burned at the stake at Oxford, and Cambridge became the evangelical university. The Protestant dictator, Cromwell, was a Cambridge man and spared all but a few Apostles' pictures in Queens' dining hall (*see p. 100*) in the Civil War. Emmanuel College was founded by a Puritan and spawned John Harvard who started his own university in a new world. Newton began Cambridge's resounding scientific reputation, but the roster of Cambridge men is like a roll call of English history. Chaucer, Marlowe, Braddock, Spenser, Gray, Pitt, Milton, Malthus, Sterne, Coleridge, Pepys, Kingsley, Farnell, Herrick, Wilberforce, Palmerston, Samuel Butler, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, Dryden, Donne, Bacon, Marvell, Macaulay, Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, Wordsworth and Darwin. Few men have come down from Cambridge without a desire for calm and beauty or with any great itch for fame.

Wrote Rupert Brooke of all this:

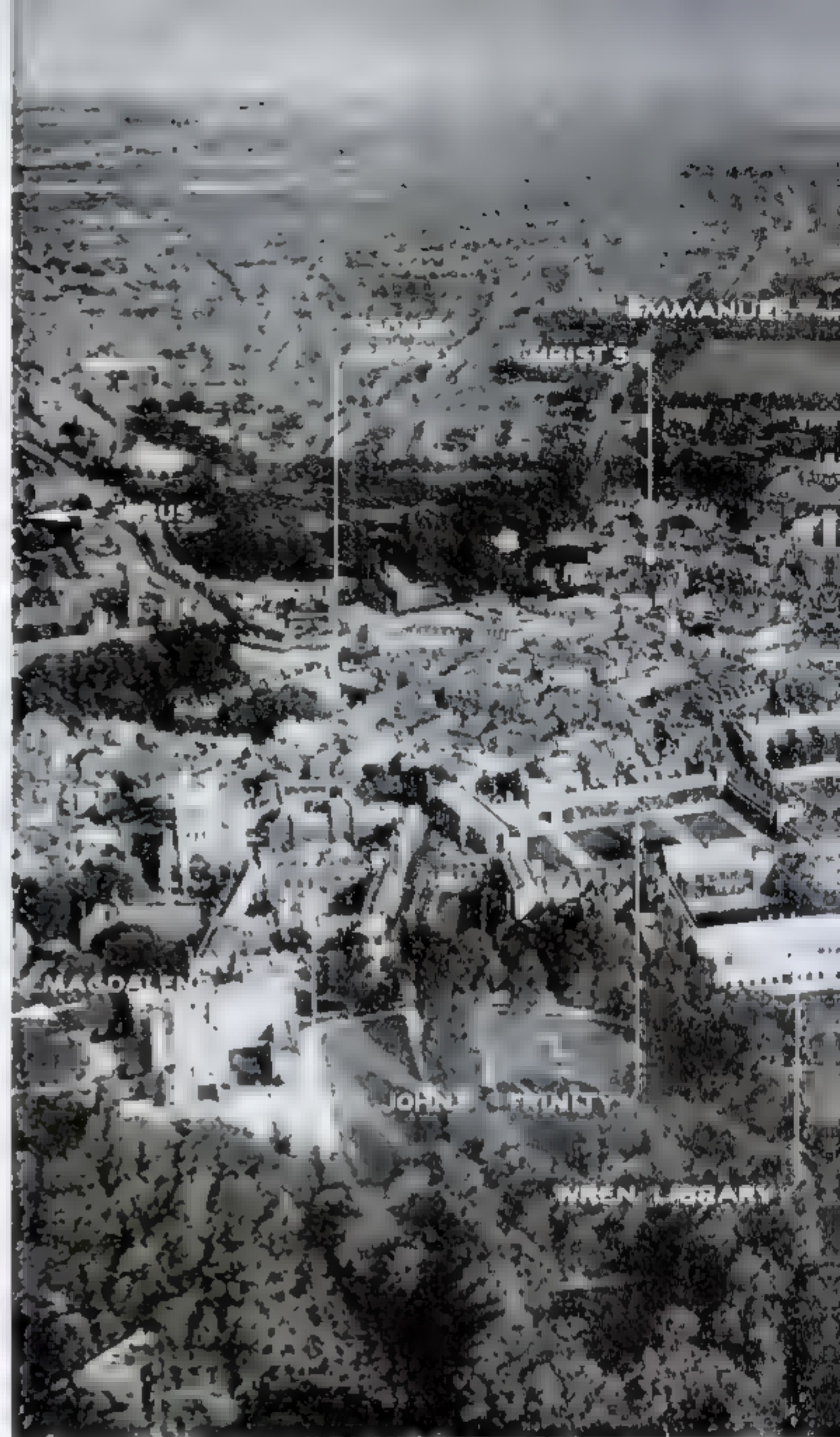
*Oh, is the water sweet and cool,
Gentle and brown, above the pool?
And laughs the immortal river still
Under the mill, under the mill?
Say, is there Beauty yet to find?
And Certainty? And Quiet kind?
Deep meadows yet, for to forget
The lies, and truths, and pain? . . . oh! yet
Stands the Church clock at ten to three?
And is there honey still for tea?*

Cambridge began before 1200 as an imitation of the University of Paris, but with the founding of Peterhouse College in 1284 it began that development of the proud English college system so at odds with the riotous universities of France and Italy. In time even kings could not bully the colleges they had founded.

Cambridge normally holds 7,000 students who can live and take the three twelve-week terms of Michaelmas, Lent and Easter for as little as \$1,000 a year. They must be in at 10 p. m. or, with permission, at midnight. Undergraduates attend lectures together in the drab university buildings. They may take an easy "pass degree" or a stiff "Tripos" (named for the three-legged stools on which examiners used to sit). Though the number of dons has been cut 80% and German bombs have landed in Cambridge, the syllabus is as complete as in peacetime.



GREAT GATEWAY on the far side of Trinity's Great Court (see air view) shows Henry VIII, holding chair leg planted by a prankster and now officially gilded. Henry founded Trinity, largest in Cambridge, to replace an earlier McEadell house and King's Hall. British royalty goes to Trinity.



CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES (most of buildings above) run along east bank of River Cam, a word evolved from Germanic in Anglo-Saxon or more. Some of the older colleges—Jesus, Selwyn, Sussex, Christ's, Emmanuel, Corpus Christi, Peterhouse, as well as new Downing—are set



KING'S COLLEGE ENTRANCE is through a stone screen on the town side of King's, beyond air-rail reservoir. The men of King's, who have included the Walpoles and Rupert Brooke, consider themselves "different" and feel superior to the "rowing toughs" of Trinity and Jesus.



TRINITY DINING HALL, which can be found in the air view at top of page in the nearest court of Trinity, facing the Wren Library, is interestingly lopsided in design. Trinity attracts the rich, the socially prominent, the athletes and the scholars—a clean sweep.



Look in the town. A lower near bank of the river is called the "backs." Not so magnificent King's Chapel's twelve windows—for the Twelve Apostles, famous for their stained glass. The town, of 80,000 runs into the background. Cambridge's setting is far lovelier than Oxford's.



NEW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, roundly despised since erection in 1936, is fortunately hidden by trees on the west bank of the River Cam. Of its tower, older Cambridge does exclaim, "Sticking, one can see it miles around!" All copyrighted British books are sent here.



ST. JOHN'S GATEWAY, built by Henry VII's mother, Plantagenet Margaret of Beaufort, is decorated with big Tudor rose (upper left) and daisies or marguerites (for Margaret, "Yales") (a sort of heraldic antelope) support the royal Tudor arms. This is at the far end of St. John's.



SENATE HOUSE is where the Senate, including generally all Masters of Arts in residence, meets to govern the University, elect the Council and the Vice Chancellor. Here also graduation exercises are held and graduates vote for Cambridge's two M. P.'s. Right, Gonville and Caius.



CHAINED MEDIEVAL BOOKS in the Trinity Hall library can only be released by getting two keys (*left of book*) from two different persons. This provision dates back to a more larcenous age than even the 20th Century. The library is small and medieval in form. Trinity Hall is the

only college to keep the old name of "hall," though they have all kept their status as eating and living halls, steeped in an atmosphere of scholarship and good manners. The Colleges, however, are prepared for the possibility that the best-bred young men may have the worst manners.



"BEDDERS," selected for middle-aged plainness, bring undergraduates their tea in the morning. Manservants are called "gyps." Portrait on table is of this boy's brother killed in the Middle East.



FOR A BATH most undergraduates walk several hundred yards. "What's all this fuss about baths?" one don said "The term only lasts twelve weeks."



THE BICYCLE is Cambridge transportation, come war or peace. Here Undergraduate George Leechman in cap and gown rides out through King's screen toward King's Parade and the old town.



TEA PARTY is held in afternoon (most lectures are given in the morning) in 14th Century rooms called Noah's Ark, in Peterhouse, oldest college at Cambridge (founded 1284). Each man gets a living room, bedroom and a cubbyhole where he boils his tea. Here two men live together.



ERRANT UNDERGRADUATE, who failed to wear college gown in town at night, is caught by Senior Proctor Ansel (writing) and his two fleet-footed constables or "bulldogs" (top hats). The other undergraduate (left) is trying to hide a cigaret, also forbidden while wearing gown.



PORTER in Trinity gateway has been with college 39 years, lives in a dark recess. His chores are to take care of students' books, bicycles, gowns, messages and check them in at night.



CAMBRIDGE CHARACTER is antique dealer, Frank Whitaker, here for 43 years, who always wears a flower in his stained suit. He is one of best-informed men at Cambridge.



OLDEST BOOKSHOP in England, this has sold books in the same building for 340 years, under the Bowes management for 100 years. Cambridge shopkeepers are frequently scholars.



DINING IN HALL is the focus of college life. Here in their Jacobean hall the gowned men of Queens's crowd along the scrubbed wooden trestles and the dons of Queens' sit at the high table under motto, "Prosper this house," and portrait of Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV, one of

the two queens for whom the college's name was pluralized. An undergraduate has small grace. The white-haired butler serves Professor Bellman (*see front cover*). The President of Queens', who is also Vice-Chancellor of the University, is not present, but the Rector sits at the head of



the table. In this small, lovely hall, Queens's 240 undergraduates eat in shifts. Beer is drunk from pewter pitchers. In some colleges undergraduates late for meals must walk in between the plates and drink a pint of beer at one pull. This picture is taken from minstrels' gallery.



COMBINATION ROOM (called commons room at Oxford) is where dons retire after meals for fruit, coffee, port, cigars. Horseshoe table at Trinity Hall, with a trolley on which decanters slide back and forth when hamper in foreground is raised, is supposed to be unique.

THE LIFE IS ELEGANT BUT MAKES MEN THINK

When a boy enters Cambridge, it is assumed without limits that he is now responsible for his acts and knows how to behave. The beauty and dignity in which he lives a shift are more than likely to affect him. He resides in one of the ancient walled courts to which he must return by 10 p. m. He makes his own breakfast in his rooms, attends lectures or not as he likes, lunches and dines with his college in hall. He may be chosen to say grace in hall. He may eventually be known by name to the Master of his college. He sees his College Tutor twice a term. In "May week" in June he drifts down the Cam listening to the Madrigal Society sing *Draw on, sweet night*. And he avoids the Proctors and their "bulldogs" at night when he has forgotten his gown. In peacetime he hears the bells of Great St. Mary's ring the day of the month and the bells of Trinity ring midnight twice. Furthermore, he contracts not to deal with moonshiners, to discharge firearms, light bonfires or, in his freshman year, to keep a motor vehicle. He may learn nothing or, if he takes an honors degree, he may be elected a Fellow for a three-year period. If he makes himself useful around the University, he will be re-elected indefinitely.

The real idea of Cambridge is to give a man time to think. He wears the gown which goes back to the 14th Century when learned men wore gowns with fur lined hoods. At various periods Cambridge men and dons have abused their leisure with high living. But today everybody works hard at Cambridge.



THE KITCHENS supplying the dining hall at left have medieval walls, more modern implements. The steward has a staff of six full-time cooks and two part-time maids to feed 240 men and twelve dons who live in college. Average cost of two meals in hall is \$100 a year.



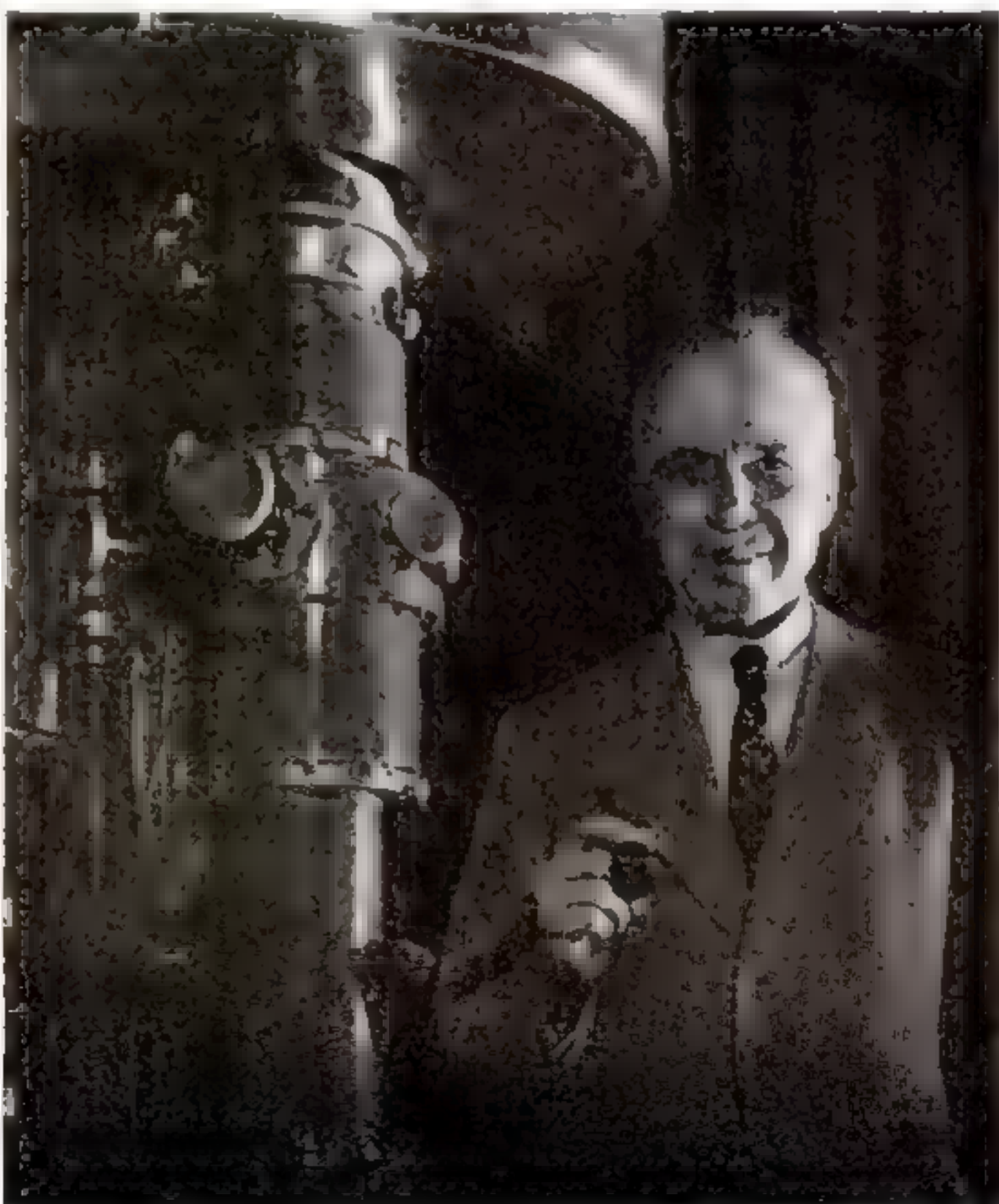
VICE CHANCELLOR, the real head of the University, was this year John Archibald Yenn, also President of Queens' College and an agricultural expert. The job revolves among the heads of colleges, goes next to the Master of Emmanuel, Dr. Hele. The Chancellorship, a nominal job, is now held by the unpopular Earl Baldwin of Bewdley for life. The Vice Chancellor presides over the Council of the Senate and is the University's acting executive.



REDE LECTURER, a high literary honor, was this year beloved old Sir Max Beerhohn, who spoke on Lytton Strachey. Lamenting the "Century of the Common Man," he said: "We are all to go down on our knees and worship the Common Man. . . I like to think that on the morning of January the first, in the year 2000, mankind will be free to unclasp its hands and rise from its knees and look about it for some more rational form of faith."



MASTER OF TRINITY, most distinguished position at either Cambridge or Oxford, is the famous historian, Professor George M. Trevelyan, now 67, a Trinity man. His scholarship is especially concentrated on the Protestant-Catholic struggle in England and revolutionary Italian history. He is a trustee of the British Museum and National Portrait Gallery and one of the Grand Old Men of English letters. The Master's lodge at Trinity is rated magnificent.



CAVENDISH PROFESSOR of Experimental Physics is a Nobel prizewinner, Sir William Lawrence Bragg, an Australian and a Trinity man and son of an even greater scientist. He got his Nobel prize for working with his father on X-rays and crystallography, is seen beside a Lend-Lease electron microscope. The new Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge is a center of war research and only the old laboratory is now used by University.



CAMBRIDGE LADY ARCHAEOLOGIST
PONDERS AMONG PLASTER GREEKS



PEARL HARBOR was the graveyard of our prewar foreign policy—disarmament, avoidance of alliances, a pretended isolation, faith without works in international law. It did not work. Carried into the next war, such a policy would leave us open to two or three hundred Pearl Harbors at once,* for the oceans will no longer buy us time to prepare. But neither will allies

nor any other purely defensive system unless we are sure of the interests and principles that will keep the allies together and our own influence strong throughout the world. Our post-Pearl Harbor foreign policy should be based on security, prosperity and freedom. This policy will not only advance our interests but those of all peaceful and freedom-loving nations.

AMERICA AND THE FUTURE

II—OUR FOREIGN POLICY: WHY AMERICAN SELF-INTEREST WILL BE BEST SERVED BY A DEMOCRATIC POLICY, WHICH 1) MAKES OUR TERRITORY SECURE THROUGH ARMAMENTS AND A BIG FOUR AGREEMENT FOR PEACE, 2) PROMOTES OUR PROSPERITY THROUGH INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, AND 3) EXTENDS THE PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM UNDER LAW

by JOHN K. JESSUP

America is in search of its foreign policy. The Republicans spent a week searching for it at Mackinac, in order to heal the split in their ranks before the 1944 convention. The Democrats are just as split, and their split is more serious, since it is reflected in the statements of officeholders and makes our schizophrenia official. Those who wish to do so can find hope for a brave new world in the President's Four Freedoms and his Vice President's "Free World Democracy." Others can read in the Atlantic Charter and in the policies of the State Department a reassuring defense of the *status quo*.

The unconditional surrender of Italy suggests that the State Department's diplomacy, which is usually criticized for its expediency, is at least effective for winning the war. A skilful expediency may even hasten the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan. And when Americans first went to war, the utter defeat of Germany and Japan was about all they looked forward to. That seemed "war aim" enough. Today, although still the No. 1 war aim, the surrender and punishment of the Axis aggressors is not war aim enough. Americans have begun to think seriously about their postwar foreign policy, and about the new world arrangements which their blood and money will make possible. That kind of foreign policy must be more than expediency. It must be capable of general statement, in terms the average man can understand. The average American is discovering to his alarm that the U.S. needs a postwar foreign policy and has none; or that, if it has one, he does not know what it is.

The quest for a foreign policy that the average American will understand is a hard one and will crack many a good skull. Thus Clarence Budington Kelland, former isolationist, comes out for a ring of peace-keeping agreements with other countries, including an outright military alliance between the U.S. and Britain. Governor Dewey also favors an alliance with Britain. All this is a natural reaction to the observable facts of America's new military situation. In the day of the long-range bomber, the U.S. and its hemisphere are no longer safe against attack without far-flung bases, nor against defeat without allies. These facts are just as plain to Republicans as to anyone else.

To recognize the facts of international life is an essential preliminary to finding a foreign policy. It is not, however, the same thing as finding a foreign policy. It is not even the first step.

What is a foreign policy? It is a nation's way of conducting itself toward other nations so that its own integrity and interests will be secured. Territorial integrity? Commercial interests? Yes, if you think that your nation's role in the world is sufficiently defined by its boundaries and its trade.

It is the thesis of this article that America's role in the world is not thus sufficiently defined by its boundaries and its trade. America could lose its integrity without losing an inch of soil; it could monopolize the trade of the world and have failed to protect its true interest. America is not merely a geographical expression, even when that expression is bounded by the poles, Dakar and Manila. America is also a way men have found to live and thrive and develop themselves together. This way of life is most simply expressed as *individual freedom under law*.

It is therefore the ultimate function of an American foreign policy to defend and promote the concept and practice of freedom under law. Any program that pretends to secure the American nation, without equally securing the principle by which America lives, does not deserve to be called an American foreign policy.

America also lives by another principle, a corollary of individual freedom, namely democracy. A true U.S. foreign policy must therefore be understood and approved by the majority of the American people. There is doubt in some quarters as to whether a democratic foreign policy is possible, since diplomacy is a secret and devious profession. Yet millions have a sound instinct for the difference between a right and wrong foreign policy. In our foreign policy, that instinct must be refined and made effective.

With this preamble, let us join the great quest for an American foreign

policy. The policy we seek must serve and promote American national interest. In foreign relations, this interest is 1) territorial security, 2) prosperity through trade, 3) freedom under law. These we can call the basic objectives of American foreign policy.

We shall not emerge from our quest with a single phrase which, like Wilson's "make the world safe for democracy," will silence the great question, "What are we fighting for?" But we can try to find a policy that will answer the question and not silence it. It is a good question and ought to be asked every day.

Let us start by eliminating two of the principal sources of the Great Confusion. These are two groups who stand on their own final answers, shouting at the rest of us in the valley below. One group believes that our war aim is a World Government and an International Police Force, and that unless we get these, we shall have fought in vain. The second group believes that we are fighting solely because we were attacked, and that our only war aim is to make ourselves (or our hemisphere) physically invulnerable to future attack. Both these groups are wrong.

What, No International Government?

Tennyson's "Parliament of man, the Federation of the world" has been a dream of every lover of mankind since Isaiah. Probably every living man of good will, if he believes in progress at all, expects that it must and will be achieved some day, whether he places it a few years hence or a few thousand. And there is much work afoot to achieve it. Robert Lee Humber of North Carolina has persuaded eleven state legislatures to pass resolutions for a "Federation of the World." A recent Gallup poll showed that 74% of the American people favor an International Police Force, which (whether those polled realize it or not) in practice means a World Government. Clarence Streit and his following, Ely Culbertson and his, Henry Ford and the Federal Council of Churches all want one kind of world government or another.

These candid voices are mingled and confused with others which speak for what sounds like a World Government, but isn't. Representative Fulbright and Senators Ball, Burton, Hill and Hatch have introduced resolutions favoring a world peace-keeping organization. Winston Churchill spoke last March of "the future world organization which is to be our safeguard against further wars." Cordell Hull said last year, "It is plain that some international agency must be created which can—by force, if necessary—keep the peace among nations." The State Department is even preparing blueprints, as no doubt are Churchill's men.

But a World Government is almost certainly not going to come out of this war. If something calling itself that is set up it will be a fraud.

A World Government, of the sort that can enforce its own decisions or laws, must by definition be supremely sovereign in the world, or as much of the world as it aims to govern. No great power has yet offered to accept the jurisdiction of such a government, nor is any likely to. In our own case, we could not do so and remain a democracy, unless the new government were directly representative of and responsible to, not the U.S. Government, but the U.S. people.

If a real "free world democracy" were to come to pass, it would by definition be one in which every Asiatic, every African, and every Eskimo had an equal voice with every American. The votes of Americans in such a government would be 6% of all the votes cast. But the vote of the majority would be just as binding on every American as the laws of our Federal Government are binding on the citizens of Ohio. Someday such a World Government will be possible. But not until Americans and Malays, Eskimos and Chileans, Russians and Nigerians are much closer to a common standard of mores, faith and legal forms than they are now.

This is not to say that the war will not bring the nations closer together. For many years they have been surrendering bits of sovereignty to international agencies, courts and laws, and they will surrender more and more.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

International anarchy has been abolished or mitigated with regard to piracy, the drug traffic, the mails, copyrights, patents, diplomatic usage, fishing, migratory birds, etc. And labor standards, public health, nutrition, currency, aviation, colonial policies, tariffs, many other important problems are yielding or will soon yield to so-called "international control" or at least to "international cooperation." America should not be behind other civilized nations in making such agreements, for only thus can we live sensibly together in a shrinking world.

But it is vital to remember that these are agreements between sovereign governments, which reserve the right to enforce them on their own citizens. They are laws and governments only in the sense that the House Rules of a country club are laws, or the Greens Committee a government. Good will and custom enforce them, not the fear of jail. Greens Committees are excellent and indispensable to the amenities of life. But let us not confuse them with an international government, or with ways to prevent war.

New Maginot Lines

Knowing all this, some superrealists conclude that internationalism is hogwash; that material self-interest is the only key to every nation's behavior, past, present and future; and that America's first and only duty is to look to its own. This used to be called isolationism, but there are few real isolationists any more. There are few, at least, who believe that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are any longer an adequate defense.

Walter Lippmann's recent book, *U. S. Foreign Policy*, has done as much as anything to popularize the discovery that the military self-sufficiency of the Americas is, and always has been, a myth.* He traces the history of the Monroe Doctrine, the one element in our foreign policy which practically all Americans have enthusiastically supported for more than a century. Yet the fact is, as Lippmann makes clear, that the Monroe Doctrine could never have been enforced without England's tacit consent. Shrewd President Monroe did not proclaim it until it had been approved by Foreign Secretary Canning. For England controlled the seas, including the Atlantic Ocean. Throughout the 19th Century her fleet was a protective screen behind which the young American republics (including the U.S.) were able to grow up without interference from the antirepublican powers of Continental Europe. The Spanish War, in which the U.S. "came of age," was almost turned into a stand-off—or a disaster—when Germany, Austria and France conspired to intervene on Spain's behalf. But before taking action they sounded out England, discovered she was on our side—and stayed out.

Of course, Britain's 19th Century policy of benevolent neutrality toward the U.S. was not wholly disinterested, for in a showdown we could have overrun Canada, whatever the British Fleet might have done to our coast. Nevertheless it was British policy that made the Monroe Doctrine effective and the showdown unnecessary. And this is a fact which, during the long, prosperous peace before 1914, most Americans stupidly forgot. With occasional exceptions like Teddy Roosevelt, most Americans grew to feel that peace sprang from some mystical combination of oceans and virtue. We even gave some credit to our chronic state of disarmament. This hypocritical pacifism irritated realistic Europeans. Said Rudyard Kipling in 1891, "The big, fat republic that is afraid of nothing, because nothing up to the present date has happened to make her afraid, is as unprotected as a jellyfish."

Finally the thing happened that made us afraid: Germany's threat to England's mastery of the seas. So, when Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, we joined up. But the ease with which we won that war—the same ease with which a healthy referee might finish a prize-fight by attacking either slugger in the twelfth round—helped us to forget our flash of fear all too soon. Fear was not revived for millions of us until after France fell in 1940, and for millions more of us until we were attacked by Japan.

Next time this fear will not die so soon. Surveying the colossal scale of the Russian front, now passing its third summer and its ten millionth casualty, we feel again a little like the all-powerful referee. But next time the sluggers may not let us wait until the twelfth round. And what if all the military powers should combine against the referee? This possibility has occurred to most Americans. The bombers and fighters droning over every Kansas wheatfield on their way to the front tell the farmers that what Adolf Berle says is true:

"In the last war, and in the present war, the German explosion of conquest was met by barriers: the British and French land armies and the sea, held by the British and American navies. These barriers borrowed time for us. . . . But the future does not offer to lend us time. It puts us in a permanent front line. If you imagine two or three hundred Pearl Harbors occurring

all over the U.S., you will have a rough picture of what the next war might look like—if we let a 'next war' start."

That is why there are so few isolationists left, and so few believers in pacifism. Americans will want to keep a powerful, up-to-date Army, Navy and Air Force. They will also want allies, and they are prepared to play "power politics" to get them.

Clarence Budington Kelland's proposal includes a working agreement with Britain, Russia and China; an outright military alliance with Britain; the acquisition of American bases in Africa, the Far East and throughout the Caribbean; a "five-ocean navy" and other armaments that would probably cost us \$15,000,000,000 a year. To replace Kipling's big, fat republic, he envisions a lean, tax-ridden republic that is afraid of nothing because it is better defended than a jellyfish. But is it better defended than a turtle?"

The Kelland proposal may or may not buy us time in the next war, or make us proof against "two or three hundred Pearl Harbors." That will depend on the state of the military art in the next war, and on the political realities behind the alliances. The same could have been said of the Maginot Line. There was nothing militarily fallacious about the Maginot Line, so far as it went (it stopped at the Belgian border). The weakness lay in the Maginot frame of mind behind it. There is nothing wrong, and a great deal right, about a system of alliances and a strong Army, Navy and Air Force for America. But it would be a tragic self-delusion if we, or just the Republicans, mistook these alliances and arms for a foreign policy.

A Big Four

The Kelland, or Maginot, approach to foreign policy is no more than a diagnosis of our military situation. It gives us no clue or guide to behavior should that military situation abruptly change; no clue to behavior toward problems that are only indirectly military, such as tariffs and immigration; no clue to how we can keep our alliances effective; no guide to how big a price we should pay for them. Let us therefore examine the alliance question more closely, with these needs in mind.

Obviously we must have allies in order to ensure our survival. There are two kinds of allies: temporary and permanent. For purposes of survival, temporary allies are just as useful as permanent allies. A policy of making temporary alliances is the policy which Britain successfully pursued for three centuries; it is also known as a balance-of-power policy. It consists of maintaining an equilibrium among other power combinations, and joining with the weaker side to defeat any aggressive power, like Napoleonic France or Hohenzollern Germany, that tries to upset the equilibrium. More or less unconsciously we have followed this policy in our last two wars. The late Professor Spykman of Yale, a master of geopolitical principles (which Mr. Kelland is not), maintained that it will always be our best bet. Thus, according to Spykman, if China grows too strong in postwar Asia, we should become a temporary ally of Japan.

The second way to play power politics is to pick permanent allies, and to maintain with them so great an imbalance of power that it will never be challenged. This method is more difficult, but the stakes are higher, for if the alliance does not oppose necessary peaceful change, it can theoretically make peace permanent. Certainly if the U.S. joins with the British Empire, Russia and China in an agreement to maintain peace by force, a world war will be virtually impossible as long as the alliance lasts.

And no other combination of great powers is so logical for this purpose. Unlike Germany and Japan, none of our Big Four is a "land-hungry" power. Also the fact that we are already a wartime coalition ought to give us a head start toward a permanent alliance. A Sino-Russo-Anglo-American agreement to keep the peace is a good idea. The U.S., for its part, should do all in its power to bring this agreement about.

However, there are two enormous problems in such a four-power agreement. One is the problem of special combinations or feuds inside the Big Four; the other is the problem of our relations with the 70-odd other sovereign nations in the world.

As to the 70-odd others, the so-called "small nations" in which live nearly half of humanity, their failure to acquiesce in a Big Four peace-keeping deal could keep it in hot water all the time. They will acquiesce, provided they are given a voice in the control and settlement of international questions that affect them. The small nations are much more afraid of war than the big. They were the staunchest supporters of the League, and will support any peace organization that stands for peace and justice. Most of them would prefer another truly international organization like the League to regional agreements under which they are called "spheres of influence." Yet all of them have special as well as general interests. Hence the Big Four, to keep the small nations on its side, should support several kinds of post-war international organizations. It should support technical bodies such as the Food Commission, on which small nations which are big producers or importers of food can be given a proportionate voice. There should also be a Pacific, an African, a European and other councils on which small and

*The historical thesis of this book was outlined in the articles by Mr. Lippmann in LIFE, "America and the World" (June 3, 1940) and "The Atlantic and America" (April 7, 1941).

large neighbors should sit together to decide and administer the problems of their region. And there should also be a World Council, or revived League, as a headquarters for international chores of all kinds and a forum of world opinion. The parliamentary and functional details of these organizations are of great importance. But they are not gone into here; for still more important is the willingness of the Big Four to respect and support them. The Big Four will represent the reality of power behind the peace machinery. Ultimate peace enforcement will come only from a concerted "frown of the great," the Big Four's agreement to agree.

This brings us to the second problem about a Big Four: how keep it together? Each member will face the daily temptation of forming external alliances, perhaps with Germany or Japan, in which case the Big Four would dissolve like a briefly symmetrical cloud pattern. The danger lies in the fact that none of the Big Four can really merge its whole foreign policy with that of the others; nor with any one of them. Each of us will have his own peculiar relations with other nations. All four of us are interested in peace; but in what else? Let us test America's relations with each of the Big Four by the principle which we have already announced, freedom under law. Let us see to what extent each of our Allies individually will support this principle or endanger it.

Relations with Britain

The British, of course, are one of the inventors of freedom under law; and, as Churchill himself said last week, "We hold to these conceptions as strongly as you do." We are already closer to the British than to any nation in language, law, government, economic system. During the war, moreover, our collaboration has grown even more intimate. We are working daily with the British (and Australians and Canadians) through the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Pacific War Council, the Middle East Supply Center, the Allied Military Government, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Production & Resources Board and many other such bodies.

After the war we can, as Churchill hopes, grow still closer together. We should certainly adopt parallel antidepression policies, for, as the two greatest trading nations, we owe it to weaker nations to check depressions before they spread throughout the world. We might even unite our two economies (including Canada's and perhaps other dominions) in complete free trade and free migration. This would be a shock to both countries, but a shock beneficial to both and dangerous to neither. No better chance exists on the postwar horizon for a wholesale extension of economic freedom in the world.

The prospects and opportunities for Anglo-American unity are so bright that many shrewd Americans consider it the key to the whole postwar problem. It is suggested that with Britain as our first and best ally, we would be powerful enough to make our policy on any subject (agreed on beforehand in a sort of Anglo-American caucus) effective in any part of the world. Yet this is a temptation in which America must understand the peril. For a marriage to England, however informal, will bring us new poor relations as well as rich.

The British Commonwealth is history's most successful experiment in worldwide political freedom under law. But British economic imperialism is also a worldwide fact of politics. The island of Great Britain, never more than six weeks from starvation, depends on imports to live. The policy of world free trade which she sponsored for so long (until 1932) was shrewd as well as courageous, for it brought her the cheapest food and raw materials in the world. But as a corollary her financial policy also kept her food sources equally dependent on England for manufactures and capital goods. Thus she often used her investments—in the Indian or Argentine railways, for example—to control the Indian or Argentine markets for locomotives, etc. It would be against British interest for Argentina to build her own locomotives, or India hers. It would also be uneconomic, for Britain can make cheaper locomotives than her customers. But millions of people in undeveloped countries like these want their own industries regardless of economic cost, in order to enjoy more of the national independence that comes from self-sufficiency.

By an accident of geography, the U.S. is much less dependent on imports. Thus we do not care if the world's new countries do industrialize themselves "uneconomically"; in fact we have good reason to help them achieve their goal. The Chinese, for example, have for 25 years had a plan for industrialization which, when peace comes, they will no longer be willing to postpone. It calls for a new steel industry, 100,000 miles of new railroads, an electrical equipment industry and many other things. They will welcome foreign capital and technical help, provided no strings are tied to it after the prewar British fashion. Otherwise they will shop around, or else they may try to force their own growth by autarchic methods. That would mean internal tyranny in China, and possibly external aggression.

Therefore we must beware of modeling our postwar investment policy on the prewar British precedent. But we must also be careful not to model it on our own precedent either. The British never made so stupid a blunder

as we did between 1920 and 1930. Our policy then was to lend money abroad, but so to limit our imports (notably by the Hawley-Smoot tariff) that our debtors could not pay us at all. Thus we lost popularity and our money too. As an international creditor, we must learn to import as well as to lend.

Economic peace can best be maintained among nations, or among groups of nations, which are all sufficiently self-reliant not to fear each other's economic imperialism. Yet when all the nations reach this state, they will have to acknowledge that the only rational international economic order is complete free trade. The U.S. must bear this goal in mind when it lends money after the war. Our capital will not raise living standards in China or Ecuador unless it also, in the long run, increases Chinese and Ecuadorian productivity, as measured by the value of their products in a world market. By the same token, if we go in for immediate free trade with Great Britain, this step must not be taken for the purpose of cementing an exclusive Anglo-American bloc. It must be an extension of the area of freedom, which area all other nations, as their economies develop, are invited to join.

There is another danger to us in a marriage to Britain: a psychological danger. British imperialism carries a heritage of racial distrust. Never mind the blame—whether supercilious tuans and sahibs bred it, or whether it is the result of Japanese propaganda; never mind whether the souls of the brown, black and yellow man owe much or little enlightenment to his contact with the white. The brown, yellow and black man's distrust of the British imperialist, and of the French and Dutch imperialist too, is an enormous political fact throughout Asia and the Middle East. It is at the root of the Indian problem: however solemn a pledge of postwar freedom Britain may give India, Indians will not, or say they will not, believe it.

The American imperialist escaped most of this distrust because our empire, the Philippines, was a small one, and because we made good (technically at least) on our promise of freedom. Therefore our liberating troops may be more welcome in the Philippines than British troops will be in Burma. But if, in a postwar marriage with Britain, we associate ourselves with British imperial policy, this welcome will soon be worn out. We will spring a very large leak in our "reservoir of good will."

The British can teach us much about racial tolerance. A British Negro was put out of a London hotel recently not because the hotel objected but because influential American guests did. England has no Chinese exclusion laws (although the dominions have). Nevertheless there is a dangerous and not altogether unreasoning Anglophobia in Asia which could, under certain conditions, align the Eastern races against all whites. One of the East's most fundamental aspirations is for a feeling of equality with the rest of the world. A new nationalism, even in such sleepy lands as Indonesia, is the often callow but logical expression of this hope. Indonesians are not yet ready for full independence, and neither are the Burmese or Malaysians. But the only way the white man can rehabilitate his reputation in Asia is to shafe this Asian eagerness for full independence, and to set a schedule of education and liberation which he feels bound to keep. That is the only Asiatic policy which is safe for America. It should be ours whether it is Britain's or not. When we have made it clear that this is our policy—which we haven't—Britain may well adopt a parallel course.

"Let it roll!" cried Mr. Churchill three years ago, foreseeing a swelling river of Anglo-American collaboration for war. And last week he hoped it would roll on after the war. Americans can share his hope. We have nothing to fear and much to gain from a closer association with Britain in our mutual interest. Whether this is written into a special Anglo-American alliance or not may not matter much. What does matter is a clear understanding on our part of what our collaboration with Britain aims at, and what rules it will operate under.

For this collaboration does not mean and should not mean a complete merger of U.S. and British foreign policies. Our foreign policy, with friendship for Britain as a basic ingredient, must still remain free to find its own line toward others. Some of the dangers in a merger from outside have been mentioned. On Britain's side too there are dangers. In comparison with Britain, the U.S. is inept, unsure and untrained in foreign policy. We do not even know yet what our entire foreign policy is. Even the concept of freedom, on which we agree, is no doubt more closely defined in the British Foreign Office than in our State Department. We should get our own definitions clearer before we can ask Britain to accept them, or before we can assume that our definitions will always agree with Britain's.

Relations with Russia

If the American concept of freedom under law requires special handling even in London, what shall we say about Moscow? It seems almost absurd to speak of it. The Russian people have never known freedom in our sense. Their Revolution simply replaced one bloody

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"THAT REMINDS ME!"

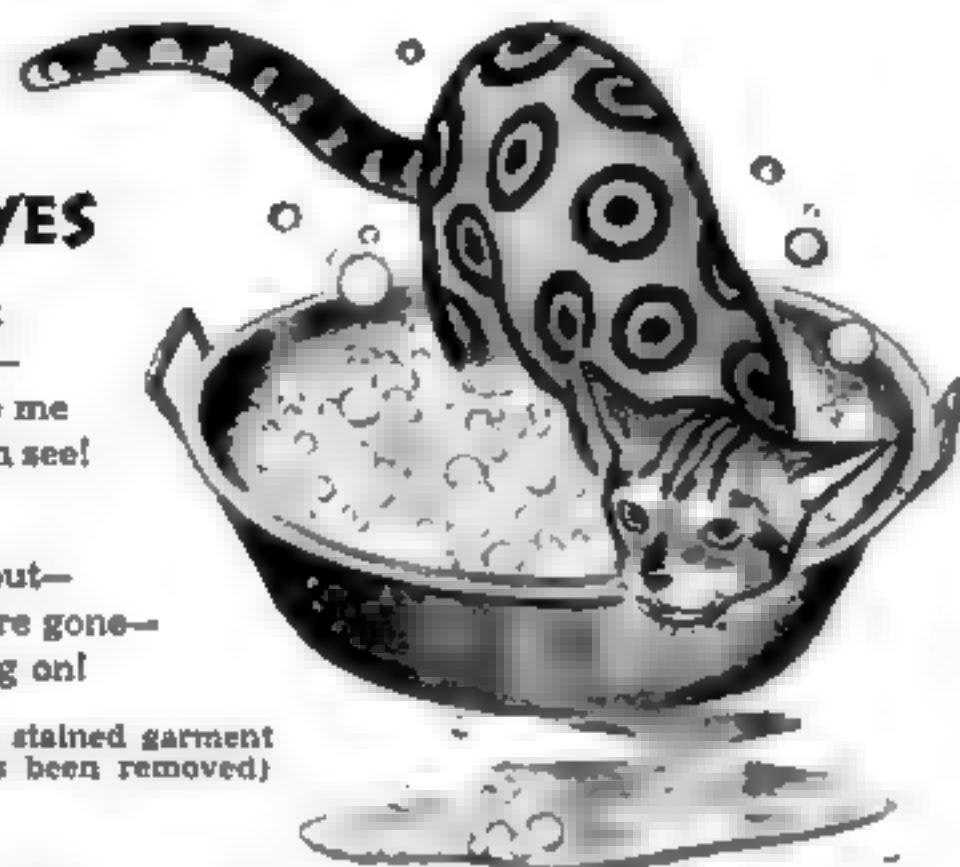
A SET OF HELPFUL WASHDAY HINTS
OFFERED BY THE MAKERS OF MAYTAG
WASHERS—LITTLE THINGS WHICH MAY BULK
BIG IN WARTIME, BY CONSERVING
YOUR TIME, ENERGY, CLOTHES AND
WASHING EQUIPMENT

SPOTS BEFORE YOUR EYES

The leopard cannot change a spot
He had a bath that was too hot—
The same thing happened once to me
And spoiled my looks as you can see!

It's best to get a book about
How to take those stains right out—
Don't wash the garment till they're gone—
Or you may find they're staying on!

(Don't wash a stained garment
until stain has been removed)



2 SHEETS IN A WIND



(When hanging a sheet, fold hem to hem, lap
one-third over the line, and pin securely)

I lead a short and merry life
A-flapping in the wind
I'm frayed around the edges but
Just blame the way I'm pinned

Now look at me! No vicious breeze
Can blow my hems about my knees,
Just note the way I'm anchored fast—
That helps a sheet to last and last!



HOW TO TELL A LADY

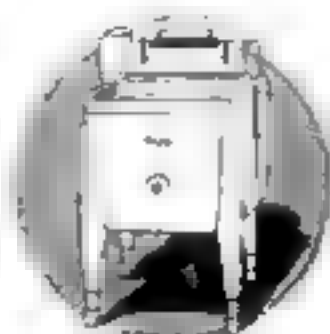
You tell a lady by her voice
(Low and sweet) and if her choice
In everything is neat, not gaudy
And if her manner's kind, not haughty!

But there's a test, says Mrs. Grundy,
You should put to her on Monday,
There's only one thing she could mean
Does she leave her Maytag clean?

Give your Maytag the best of care
—have it serviced before it
breaks down, keep it clean, don't
overload it, don't put unnecessary
strain on the wringer.

Maytag washers are not being made these days, of course. The Maytag plant and the full energies of Maytag workers are devoted to helping finish the war sooner. Today at Maytag it's hydraulics for bombers, aluminum castings and other items for special fighting equipment. But after the war, Maytag will be making washers again! Meanwhile, take good care of your present washer. Maytag dealers know how to help you, and have genuine Maytag parts when needed.

Maytag
WASHERS IRONERS



AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

This is the second of two articles on domestic and foreign problems confronting the United States by John K. Jessup, chairman of a committee of Editors of TIME Inc. on postwar questions.

dictatorship with another. Moreover there are many reasons for mutual Russo-American distrust. Leninist political theory, which holds that the ideal of international socialism justifies any means that will advance it, runs directly counter to our own political ethics, which are Christian. By the same token the realistic Russians distrust our piety and our 14,000,000 Catholic voters. We fear she will try to communize us, and she fears we will connive to encircle her with a reactionary *cordon sanitaire*.

Note well that these differences are all "ideological." As nations, our territorial interests collide at fewer points than those of any other major powers. Hence the ideological differences, though not to be ignored, should not frighten us into thinking we cannot get along with Russia before we have tried. There are two reasons for thinking, or at least hoping, that we can.

It is often said that Russia is the most isolationist nation of us all; that it will be preoccupied for 20 years with wound-licking and internal development, that it will gladly support any international settlement that will leave it in peace. According to this view, we can get along with Russia by sticking to the letter of any treaty between us, counting on the absence of territorial conflicts between us, eyeing each other narrowly, keeping our mouths shut and our powder dry.

But there is a much better chance than that for getting along with Russia. Yet nations and even ideas live and change and grow. Russian society is already different from what it was in 1935-1936. There is a greater differentiation of wages, more latitude for private property, less enmity toward religion; altogether less socialism and more nationalism. These changes were necessary to achieve the remarkable unity Russia has shown in her battle for survival. The same battle has revealed an unsuspected individualism and sentimentalism in the Russian people. No doubt Russia will cling to the clichés of Marxist thought. But there is one thing to be noted about that. However alien to our ideas of freedom, Marxism is not antithetical to them in the same sense or degree that fascism is. In theory Marxist socialism is a step toward the ultimate freedom and brotherhood of all men.

This is no doubt a slender footing on which to build a full understanding with Russia. Yet we are bound to use it, and to influence Russia in the direction of freedom as best we can. We must do this not only for the sake of freedom, but for the sake of good relations with Russia, on which our national security in part depends. Our real mistake would be to pretend that we have no principles, or that we do not care whether Russia respects and shares them or not.

Ambassador Standley was widely criticized by so-called friends of Russia for objecting to Stalin's failure to publicize our Lend-Lease aid. He got results, however, and for a brief hour or so there flickered in Moscow a candle of protest for the principle of a free press.

Ambassador Davies also got results in Russia by saying frankly, "I am a capitalist." A future ambassador may get along even better by saying on the right occasion, "The U. S. people rejoice in our common victory, and hope that you will now put that splendid 1936 Constitution into effect." Was the abolition of the Comintern a friendly gesture? A more meaningful development would be for us to get used to the idea of a Communist Party in our midst, but to found a Democrintern, and press for its right to be represented in Russia. The principle of freedom does not fear competition in ideas. What it fears is a wall of pretense or isolation between any parts of the human race.

Our Line in Europe

The immediate danger zone in Russo-American relations is the continent of Europe. It is a danger born of the very ignorance from which freedom has so much to fear.

A strong and militaristic Germany is a standing menace to America. It fooled us once and will try to fool us again. If we were preparing for a balance-of-power policy in Europe à la Spykman, we

CONTINUED ON PAGE 110



"HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT
APPLE Honey?"



Lowest

The results of impartial tests as published by Reader's Digest in July of last year, when figured in percentages, show that Old Gold was:

14% LOWER in nicotine

10% LOWER in throat-irritating tars and resins

than the average of the 6 other brands tested.

*
Apple "Honey"

GUARDS NATURAL MOISTURE . . . PROTECTS

FRESHNESS!

FRESH! That's how Apple "Honey" helps keep Old Gold's choice tobaccos. Made from the pure juice of apples, this new conditioning agent provides a protection tobaccos need to retain natural moisture and stay *fresh* on their way to you.

What Apple "Honey" does for tobaccos . . .

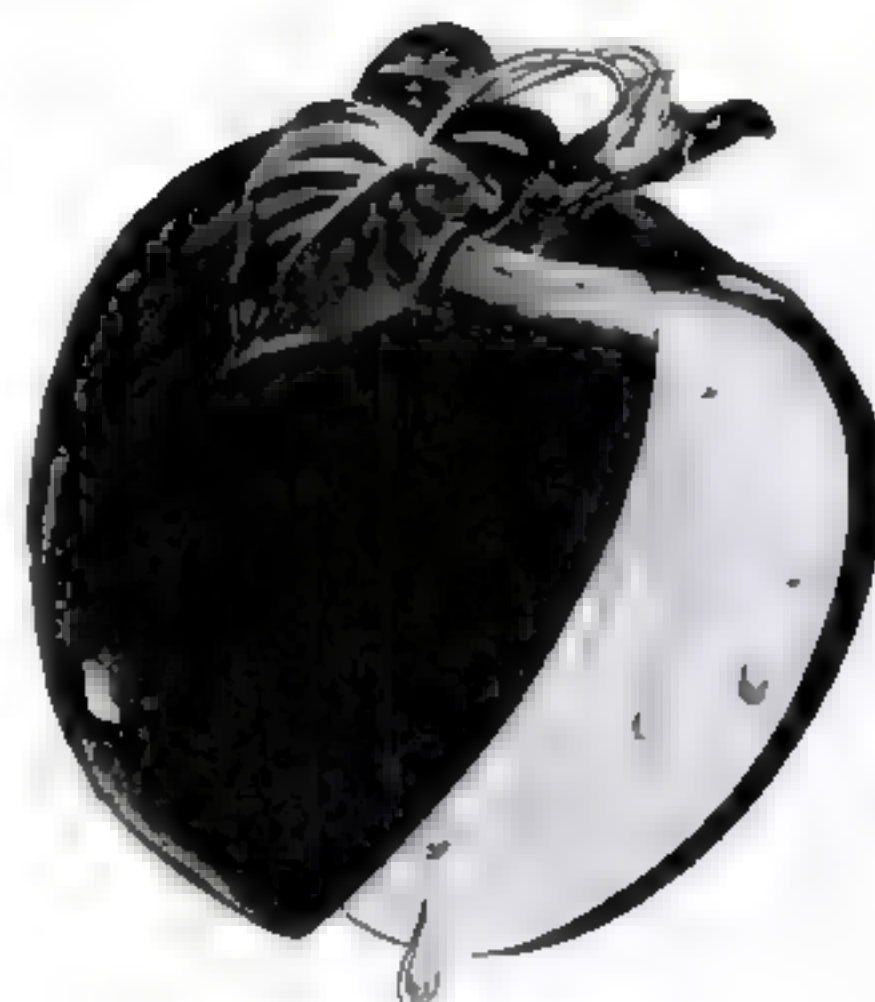
Apple "Honey" is sprayed on Old Gold tobaccos until every shred of this famous blend, including delightful Latakia, has been reached—every fiber guarded from dryness. And it is completely tasteless—makes no change in the grand flavor of Old Golds.

What Apple "Honey" does for you!

By guarding the moisture and freshness of Old Gold's choice imported and domestic tobaccos, Apple "Honey" helps you to have all the smoking pleasures that this fine blend can provide. Try a pack of Old Golds *today*.

**Old
Gold**
CIGARETTES

**This new moistening agent was first developed by scientists in the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We named it Apple "Honey."*



**BACK
THE
ATTACK
WITH
WAR
BONDS!**



P. Lorillard Company—Established 1760

LISTEN TO: *Sammy Kaye's Band and Guests, Wed. Evenings, CBS Network • Bob Crosby and His Orchestra, Sun. Evenings, NBC Network*

IT HAPPENED IN DAYTON!

The History-Making Production of the First SYNTHETIC RUBBER V-Belt



Eight years ago Dayton developed and produced the first oil-proof synthetic rubber V-Belt. Now all V-Belts will soon be made of synthetic rubber. And Dayton is ready with years of continuous specialization in synthetic rubber ... with hundreds of workmen experienced in all types of synthetic rubbers, and with a pre-Pearl Harbor plant designed, located and built for the production of synthetic rubber products vital to war and peace.

Back of them is 37 years of experience in the controlled production of quality tires and other rubber products. Out of this has come many accredited "Firsts" by Dayton, including:

- FIRST to develop and produce the Low Air Pressure Automobile Tire (1923).
- FIRST in the United States to build an all-synthetic rubber Automobile Tire.
- FIRST to develop and produce an Oil-proof synthetic rubber V-Belt.
- FIRST to develop and produce synthetic rubber Printing Rollers.
- FIRST to develop and produce successful synthetic rubber Textile Machinery Accessory Parts.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
DAYTON, OHIO

Originators and Pioneers of Synthetic Rubber Products Since 1914

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MAKER OF V-BELTS

Dayton Rubber

Technical Excellence
in Synthetic
and Natural Rubbers

37 YEARS OF SPECIALIZATION
APPLIED TO THE PRODUCTION OF
TIRES • TUBES • AUTOMOTIVE
FAN, GENERATOR BELTS AND
ACCESSORY DRIVES • PRINTING
ROLLERS • TEXTILE PRODUCTS
V-BELTS FOR INDUSTRIAL
AND RAILROAD USE

Famous Dayton Threaded
Synthetic Rubber Products
since 1914

We are one of the operators of the
first Government Dual-unit type
Synthetic Rubber Production Plants

AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

might be justified in befriending a defeated Germany, in order to offset Russia and Britain and the potentialities in their alliance. But if we are committed to a Big Four solution, it is of the greatest importance that we do not compete with our Allies to appease Germany, as England and Russia did in the disastrous years between Munich and the Great Doublecross of June 22, 1941.

U. S. intentions in Europe (and British intentions too) are hidden behind the Atlantic Charter and the cryptic phrase: "unconditional surrender." The Russians, through their Free Germany Committee manifesto, have at least released a trial balloon. Although there is much in this manifesto that we might agree with, it sounds like a bid for a strong postwar Germany, which we have some reason to oppose. But suppose we had our own postwar policy toward Europe, aimed frankly at increasing individual freedom on the Continent within the framework of an Anglo-Russo-American monopoly of power. Suppose we stood frankly for a European Bill of Rights, enforceable by any individual against any national government. (This would be a step towards that age-old dream, the United States of Europe.) Would a European Bill of Rights appeal to Russia, which has none of her own?

It ought to. The first thing any would-be conqueror does is to suspend civil liberties and the right of political opposition within his own country. Probably nobody knows better than Stalin that a politically free Europe, even if united, is less dangerous to Russia than any other kind of Europe, including a Communist Europe.

Even if it turns out that Russo-American differences are too great, or that this reading of Russian interest is naive, we have nothing to lose and much to gain from being frank about our own beliefs and intentions for Europe. The mutual suspicion that every now and then threatens to tear the coalition apart would have less, not more, to feed on. And if agreement proved impossible, we would be left with something better than a sense of cynical frustration. We would have made a bid for the spread of freedom.

Relations with China

Few Americans ever ask themselves why they are fighting Japan. It seems as natural as it once seemed to fight Indians. If the question is asked, two words silence it: Pearl Harbor. But somewhere someday on the long, long trail to Tokyo, Americans will begin to ask: what caused Pearl Harbor?

Whatever Homer Lea and a few Japanese hotheads may have dreamed, the Japs did not attack us in order to turn the U. S. into a Japanese colony. They attacked to throw us out of Asia, whither we first came unbidden a century and a half ago. We have been meddling in Asia for that long. We opened up Japan to world commerce; we took the Philippines; we helped the European imperialists put down the antiforeign Boxer Rebellion; and we also, by John Hay's open-door policy, prevented the European powers from carving up China as they were ready to do.

Nor did we regard the Asiatic war as a purely Asiatic quarrel when Japan started it in 1931. In the Hoover-Stimson doctrine, we refused to recognize the conquest of "Manchukuo." We continued to protest to Japan in 1932, 1934, 1935 and 1937. Even though we went on selling scrap to Japan, we had already taken diplomatic sides.

We did not take sides out of a narrow self-interest. Had commerce dictated our behavior, it would have allied us against China, for our trade was far bigger with Japan. If we had merely sought the strongest possible Asian ally, it would have been Japan.

Why, then, did we pick China? And if we had the choice to make over again, would it still be the same? Or would we prefer to cut our losses and get out of Asia altogether, as Japan wants us to do?

Despite clippers, telephones, rubber, missionaries and all our other ties with Asia, we could still get out. It would mean a vital loss to none of our interests, except one: our interest in human freedom under law. That is the only real sense in which the Asian war and the European war are one war. That is the only interest that can keep us in Asia long enough to defeat Japan; the only interest that tells us unmistakably to ally ourselves after the war with China rather than Japan. Yet that interest is sufficient.

China is not merely the victim of aggression. It is also a country in which the task of human liberation is more challenging than in any other single country; whose eagerness to free itself is unmatched anywhere. China at present has a one-party government like Russia. Its ancient civilization has bequeathed to modern China a poverty-stricken agriculture and a corrupt and feudal social system. Neverthe-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 111



WOMEN KNOW THE SECRET

... headaches, neuralgic and muscular pains usually yield promptly to the quick-acting ingredients in "BC" Headache Powder, 10¢ and 25¢ packages at all drug stores. Use only as directed

QUICK-ACTING "BC" for HEADACHES

neuralgic and muscular pains

STOP GOO HESSON GUARD

NO GOO CAN PASS ITS CUSHION SEALLED

Spotlead

HANDKERCHIEF TEST PROVES VITAL ZONE

NO MATTER HOW OFTEN YOU SMOKE IT

Duratone

PLASTIC COATED
PLAYING CARDS

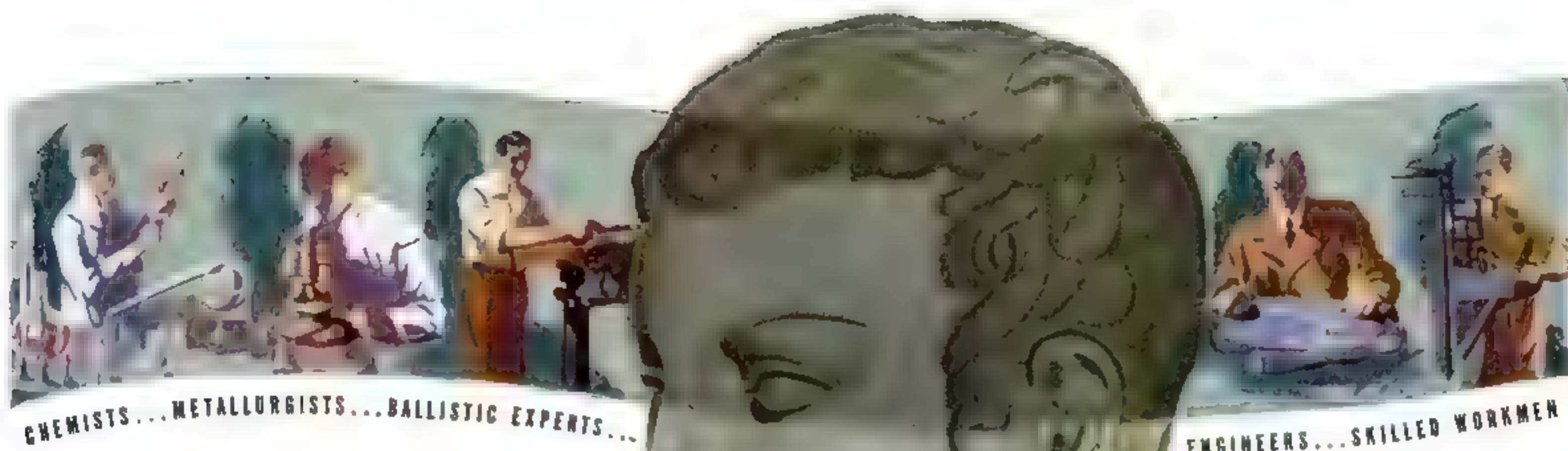
Tough
Lasting

EASY TO CLEAN—
Just Use a Damp Cloth

The exclusive plastic-coating gives you many features found only in Duratone playing cards. This special protective coating makes cards last longer—gives you better shuffling, better dealing, better playing!

ARRCO PLAYING CARD CO., CHICAGO

FOR TOWER AND RIMMEL CLUB RENO



Brains had to be rationed too!

Shining like red stop-lights, two facts faced America as she entered this Global War. Cartridge-production in astronomical figures was needed. But there was a shortage of *trained* brains to insure that production.

In that moment, official Washington sought the services of the trained personnel of Western Cartridge Company and its subsidiaries. And a rationing of those *trained* brains helped break the bottleneck.

Today in Western-operated plants more than 5 billion cartridges of .30 and .50 caliber, as well as other types, have been produced. Making this possible has been an enormous increase both in our factories at East Alton, Ill., and our Winchester plant at New Haven, Conn. The vast St. Louis Ordnance Plant, also under Western management, is today pouring out more cartridges than all America's small

arms ammunition plants were producing at the end of World War I.

Nor is that all. Foreseeing that this war, with its great array of automatic weapons, might exhaust the available supply of copper—the key metal in making brass for cartridge cases—Western developed a new process for working steel that gives it many of the properties of cartridge brass.

In addition, Western developed and made available to the United Nations their revolutionary smokeless Ball Powder. Since this powder can be made 5 times faster than other smokeless powders, its use stepped up ammunition production tremendously.

These are some of the highlights of Western's war contributions in manufacturing ammunition, metals and explosives. There are many other achievements.



Billions of Cartridges—Built to Watch-like Precision Standards *by Western*

Back of the billions of cartridges produced in Western-operated plants by more than 60,000 Victory workers, is a story of *precision plus volume*. Each cartridge passes more than 90 inspections and tests . . . variations as minute as plus or minus 1/4000 of one inch (half the width of your watch's hair-spring) cause rejection of certain components. Fighting men, who are using Western-produced cartridges, can be sure of them.

Smokeless Ball Powder—Made 5 Times Faster *by Western*

When the United States began its rearmament program, Western immediately offered its smokeless Ball Powder to the War Department. A major accomplishment, the process is one of the comparatively few basic powder-making discoveries of the past 100 years. Requiring only 3 days, as against 15 for other smokeless powders, this Western process increases manufacturing speed 500%.



Steel that Pinch-Hits for Brass *by Western*

Expediting replacement of critically scarce brass, Western developed a process for manufacturing cartridge cases from non-directional steel. The patent on this process was given to the Government thus making the process available to all ordnance plants and others—*without cost*. Gilding metal for bullet jackets also is scarce. So Western has converted its East Alton plant 100% to the manufacture of steel bullet jackets, coated with copper. Result! Five times as many bullet jackets can be produced—with *no increase* in copper consumption.

Western

CARTRIDGE COMPANY, East Alton, Illinois

Winchester Repeating Arms Company
New Haven, Conn.

The United States Cartridge Company
St. Louis, Missouri

Bond Electric Corporation
New Haven, Conn.

Olin Corporation (Aluminum Division)
Tacoma, Wash.

And Other Divisions
and Affiliates

*To keep on top . . . to keep driving your job . . .
gather friends around your table often. Serve them
wartime dishes like these, and moderate glasses
of wine. It's good sense to be of good cheer*



WINE

brings good appetite to the dinners of war

HAVING FRIENDS IN for "potluck" dinner does good all around. It sets up a chance to swap slants on war work and rationing and victory gardens. It's relaxing . . . jobs go better next day.

What to serve? Many a tempting wartime dish is coming out of saucepan or oven or skillet. The main dishes shown here, for example, taste like a million. And all people still can get the simple foods that these recipes utilize.

For extra goodness these main course dishes are cooked with a little wine. You flavor the dish with wine and then you serve glasses of Burgundy or Sauterne when the main course is served. It does wonders for your dinner.

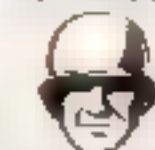
We wine growers invite you to try these cheering foods and to serve wine with them at your table. For new FREE booklet of 75 wartime recipes made with wine, write the Wine Advisory Board, 85 Second Street, San Francisco.

- If your wine merchant or restaurateur hasn't your favorite wine type, let him suggest another California wine . . . it's your opportunity to become acquainted with some of the many other excellent types

Spaghetti Baked with Burgundy looks and tastes "special." To make it, mince 1 onion, 1 clove garlic, ½ green pepper and fry lightly in ¼ cup bacon fat or other meat fryings. Add ½ lb. ground beef and cook, stirring, until seared. Add 2½ cups canned or diced fresh tomatoes, 1 tsp. sugar. Salt and pepper to taste. Simmer 30 minutes. Add ½ cup California Burgundy wine. Mix with 3 cups cooked spaghetti, ¾ cup diced American cheese. Put in casserole. Bake 1 hour at 325° F. Serves 4 to 5 people



REMEMBER



Before all else
Buy Bonds

Try fish fillets baked "sandwich style" Salt and pepper 8 small or 4 large fish fillets, fresh or frozen. Put together in pairs with this filling. Combine 3 cups bread crumbs, ¼ cup chopped celery, 3 tsp. minced parsley, ¼ cup melted margarine, ½ cup California Sherry wine, 1 beaten egg and salt, pepper and thyme to taste. Bake uncovered on greased pan in hot oven (400°F.) 30-40 minutes or until done, basting with Sherry and melted margarine. Serves 4. Sherry in small glasses before dinner makes a grand prelude to this main dish

AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

less its ancient civilization has also bequeathed it an instinctive feeling for the dignity of the individual which few other people, Eastern or Western, have in the same degree. China also has a political tradition whose absolute is neither national divinity (as in Japan) nor national power (as in Germany), but something nearer our own Christian absolutes. Confucius said that "in the face of a wrong or unrighteousness, it is the duty of the son to oppose the father and the duty of the minister to oppose his sovereign." He recognized the right of human beings to revolt.

They did revolt in 1911; and their still-revolutionary government has vast postwar plans to make China a great country once more, modern, democratic, strong. After six years the Chinese are so tired of war that the postwar is their chief topic of conversation. And in some of their postwar talk a chip-shouldered arrogance can be heard. Two Chinese writers, T. S. Chien and Lin Yutang, have recently warned us to expect from postwar China a chauvinistic suspicion of its allies as well as of its foes.

This kind of neo Boxerism will not prove serious if the U. S. stands for human freedom inside China as well as out, and places a large bet that China will itself stand for it too. The "bet" should be an assurance to China that we consider it our partner and our equal in all matters relating to the governance of the Pacific and to international law. Our bet should be backed up by the investment policy mentioned earlier, and by our showing the same respect for Chinese personality that we want them to show to their neighbors. Nothing breeds Boxerism like a racial exclusion law. But let us remember that Boxerism is as foreign to China's principles as to our own.

If we succeed in allying ourselves with modern China in the cause of freedom under law, the potential gains are immense. Our national security in the Pacific will be sustained against any challenge. And the largest block of humanity on earth—the variant estimates of whose population, from 400 to 550 million souls, differ by more than our total population—will be well on the way to freedom.

Law and the People

By now we have surveyed the main situations which our foreign policy will have to deal with after the war. A Big Four, we have found, is not a policy in itself; we must know our special relationship toward each of the others. We have tested these situations by a principle, the principle of human freedom under law; and it is seen to be not only a feasible principle, but indispensable if we wish to understand what the war is about. Moreover, if there were time, we could test our relations with all other countries by this principle, and we would find a host of smaller allies by our side.

But freedom is a word which every man can interpret for himself. So far we have said little of law. And it is law that makes real freedom possible, by distinguishing between a Hitler's interpretation of "freedom" and our own. Law, much more than freedom, has been the guiding principle of U. S. foreign policy in the past. The thread that runs through all our foreign policy is respect and support for international law.

The first principle of international law is that *pacta sunt servanda*—treaties are made to be kept. We do that. Under our Constitution treaties are part of the supreme law of the land. If a U. S. President tried to break a treaty which he and the Senate had approved, foreigners could theoretically have him overruled in our own courts.

Treaty-breaking and territorial aggression, under international law, are the supreme crimes. Thus we refused to recognize Japan's conquest of Manchuria, Italy's of Ethiopia, Russia's of the Baltic States, Germany's of Czechoslovakia. Our legal record is perfect. Whenever an aggressor moved, we officially frowned and Secretary Hull privately cursed. Yet throughout the '30's, our policy of isolation and disarmament made it quite clear that we would never resort to arms to enforce international law. Manifestly there was something wrong with that particular combination of principles. As a combination, it blew up at Pearl Harbor. Why?

In its review of the diplomatic events leading up to Pearl Harbor, published under the name of *Peace and War*, the State Department supplies its answer. It makes over and over again one pitiable, exasperating complaint. It blames the failure of its highly legal principles, and its own helplessness in the face of mounting danger, squarely on the American people, who were too complacent, pacifistic or ignorant to understand what was coming. State saw, but the people were blind, so State was helpless. That is State's story.

But there are two things wrong with that story. First, interna-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



*Give Him Something
to Remember You By*



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■ Cards & Photos
■ Tickets & Paper Currency

Pass-finder
BILFOLD

Popular with both servicemen and civilians. Visible spaces for 7 passes, cards or photos. Also regular pockets for tickets, cards and paper currency.

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WEST BEND, WISCONSIN






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we're making
HOLSTERS

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GUM
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FINE NEW GUM BY

FLEER

A FINE OLD FIRM

Even "tough guys" need lipstick



U. S. Army Official Photo from Keystone

Fighting men found that taking care of the lips heads off a lot of trouble. Sun, wind, dust, and grime (over-dry homes, too) can cause painful lip conditions. That's why Fleet's Chap Stick is the biggest little thing in the soldier's pack. Avoid troublesome, unsightly lip conditions that may become serious by making lip care a daily habit. Give your lips a "film of

protection" with Chap Stick. Gently medicated, made especially for the lips, Chap Stick soothes and helps heal wind-burned, sun-burned and chapped lips, too. On sale at drug counters, PX's and Ship's Service Stores everywhere. And ON DUTY WITH OUR FORCES THE WORLD OVER. Only 25¢. Chap Stick Co., Lynchburg, Virginia.

Guard



your lips...

morning—noon—and night

Makes All-Day Standing Easy On Your Feet

If you are on your feet all day—walking the floor or standing in front of a machine—just sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease on your feet and into your shoes every morning. This soothing powder really brings quick relief from the discomfort of tired, burning feet. When feet tend to swell and shoes feel pinched from all day standing, try Allen's Foot-Ease to relieve this congestion. Also acts to absorb excessive perspiration and prevent offensive foot odors. If you want real foot comfort, be sure to ask for Allen's Foot-Ease—the easy, simple way to all-day standing and walking comfort. At all druggists.

Pimples Fought While You Sleep

Do ugly, red, disfiguring Pimples make you embarrassed and feel socially inferior? Have you tried a lot of things with little help? Well, many cases of the most stubborn Pimples, Acne, Eczema-like Rash, Blisters, Ringworm, Itching Skin and Athlete's Foot often are due to surface, non-systemic skin troubles—in such cases Nixoderm (a physician's prescription) usually starts to work helping the skin look clearer, softer, smoother with the very first application. Nixoderm works while you sleep and in 3 nights must bring a delightful improvement in your appearance or your money back is guaranteed. Get Nixoderm from your druggist today try it tonight, see how fast it helps your skin.

Nixoderm

TO FEEL YOUR BEST—GET SOUND REST!

The cushiony, soft mattress that guarantees sound rest for the millions of Americans now manning the war production lines.

Specially built and hand-tailored, insuring long wear with years of healthful sleep comfort.

See them now or write for illustrated pamphlet to Ostermoor & Company, 2317 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



OSTERMOOR
MATTRESS

P. S. You'll Sleep even better if you Buy WAR BONDS!

AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

tional law as State interpreted it would have been an inadequate foreign policy, even had it been enforced. Second, if the people did not back State up, it was State's fault as well as the people's. Let us take the second point first.

There is a theory that a democracy is incapable of successful foreign policy, unless it turns it over to professionals. The makers of our Constitution believed this theory. They gave complete authority over foreign affairs to the President (who entrusts them to his Secretary of State). The two-thirds rule which gives Senators a veto over treaties was designed to put a check on foreign policy not in the hands of the people, but in the hands of the states. This tradition of complete executive autonomy in foreign affairs has persisted to the present day. There is of course still a large area in diplomatic affairs where "secrecy and dispatch" (to quote *The Federalist*) are essential. But there has also grown up a great new area of foreign affairs in which, if the President (or his Secretary) does not really speak for the people, he had better not speak at all.

Woodrow Wilson found this out when the Senate repudiated his League. Since then most nations of Europe have doubted that America is capable of a vigorous foreign policy. For they know that although Congress has no power to conduct foreign affairs, it has power to obstruct and stultify them. A Soviet statesman is reported to have asked, "How can we make a deal with a country that insists on having elections every four years?" We are not likely to change our elective habits to please the Russians. But we can recognize some justice in this complaint, for other countries make it too. The fact is that a major commitment of a U. S. President, unless and until it is accepted by the people, lacks responsibility.

We have a choice, then, of finding some way to make our foreign policy responsible, or of being a dumb ox in the councils of the nations. The obvious way to make our foreign policy responsible is to let the people in on it. Fortunately this does not require any change in the Constitution. A simpler method has been outlined in a series of articles on our foreign policy by Joseph Jones, now appearing in *Fortune*. It requires only that the State Department take the initiative in giving more information about foreign affairs to Congress and the people, and exchanging ideas with them. At present Secretary of the State is the only Cabinet officer who is not required to make an annual report to Congress. He should not only make an annual (or semiannual) report; he should also make regular—perhaps monthly—public appearances before Congress, or a joint Committee of Congress, and subject himself to a rigorous questioning on current events and policies (except, of course, State secrets). Such a custom would serve to break down the wall of ignorance between those who handle our foreign policy and public opinion.

It is high time for the State Department to enter into diplomatic relations with the American people. For foreign affairs are no longer a luxury, after this war they will affect the people in their daily lives as never before. If our foreign policy is designed to circumvent Congress and the people, it will be repudiated sooner or later. And this would be a tragic frustration of America's need and aspiration to participate responsibly and creatively in shaping world affairs.

Said Elihu Root, one of our great Secretaries, in 1922: "When foreign affairs were ruled by autocracies or oligarchies the danger of war was in sinister purpose. When foreign affairs are ruled by democracies the danger of war will be in mistaken beliefs. The world will be the gainer by the change, for, while there is no human way to prevent a king from having a bad heart, there is a human way to prevent a people from having an erroneous opinion. That way is to furnish the whole people . . . with correct information."

Law and Reality

The second basic reason why our prewar foreign policy blew up at Pearl Harbor is that international law alone, especially as Mr. Hull conceived it, is an inadequate foreign policy. Even had he explained his policy more frankly and cogently than he did, he could never have won popular interest in it.

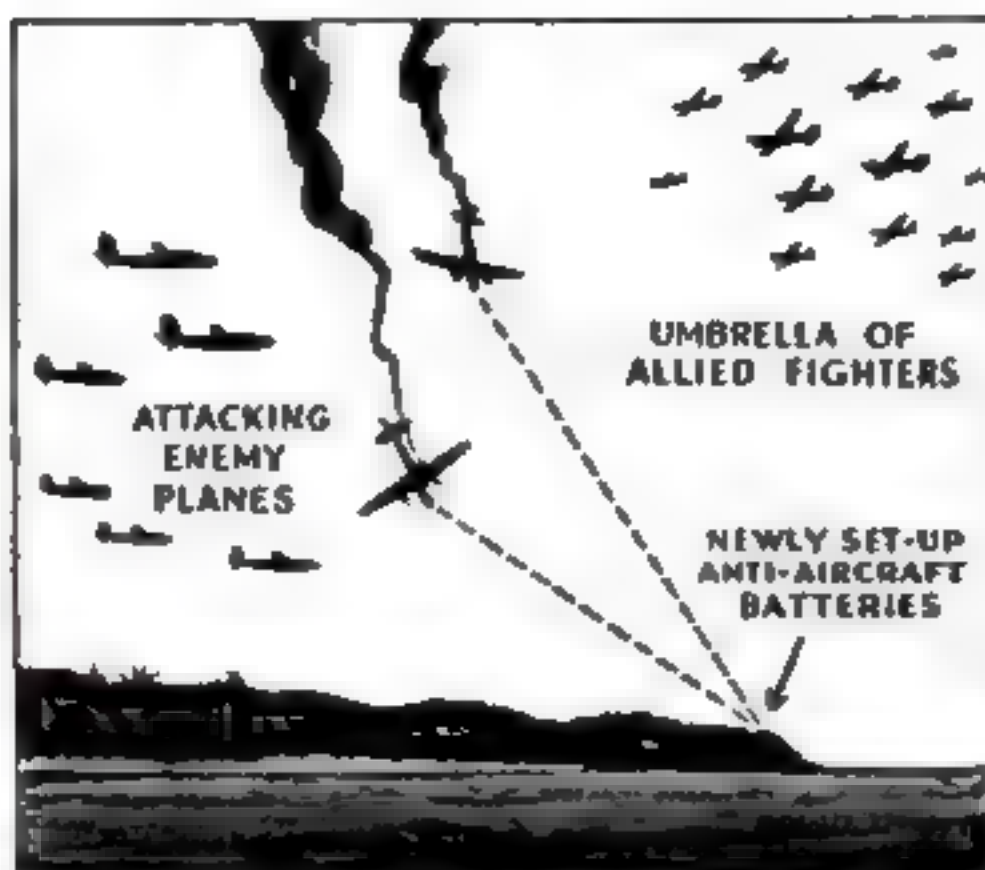
International law is a collection of customs, principles and understandings among the nations which has slowly accumulated over several centuries. It is not written down in any one place, and no single court or foreign office is the custodian of all of it. It can therefore be twisted to suit any national interest. Many lawyers do not regard international law as law at all. Yet somehow, like all law, international law lives and even grows, expressing society's restless will to find both peace and freedom. When Japan is thrown out of Man-

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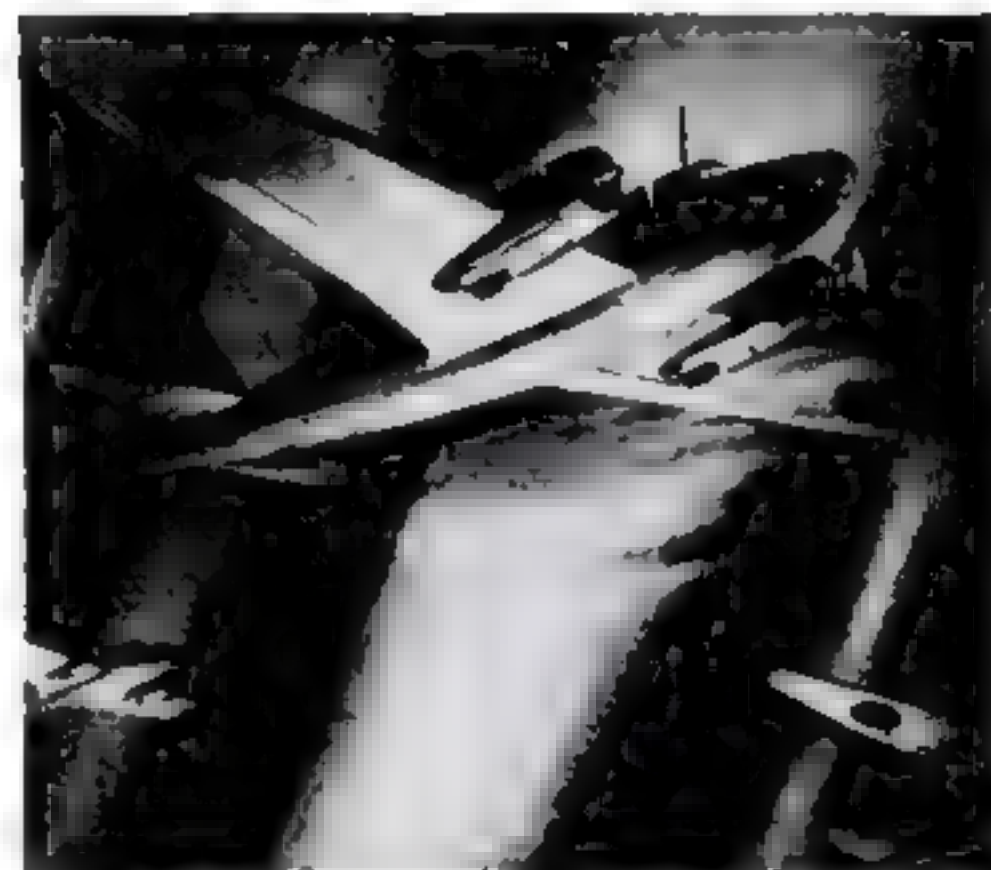
How the Allies protect invasion troops from Air Attack



1. After our warships and bombers have knocked out enemy shore installations in an invasion operation, there comes the tough job of consolidating the positions of our attacking land troops. Though enemy land forces may be destroyed, enemy air forces must still be met, to prevent our men from being wiped out or pushed back into the sea by bombing and strafing.



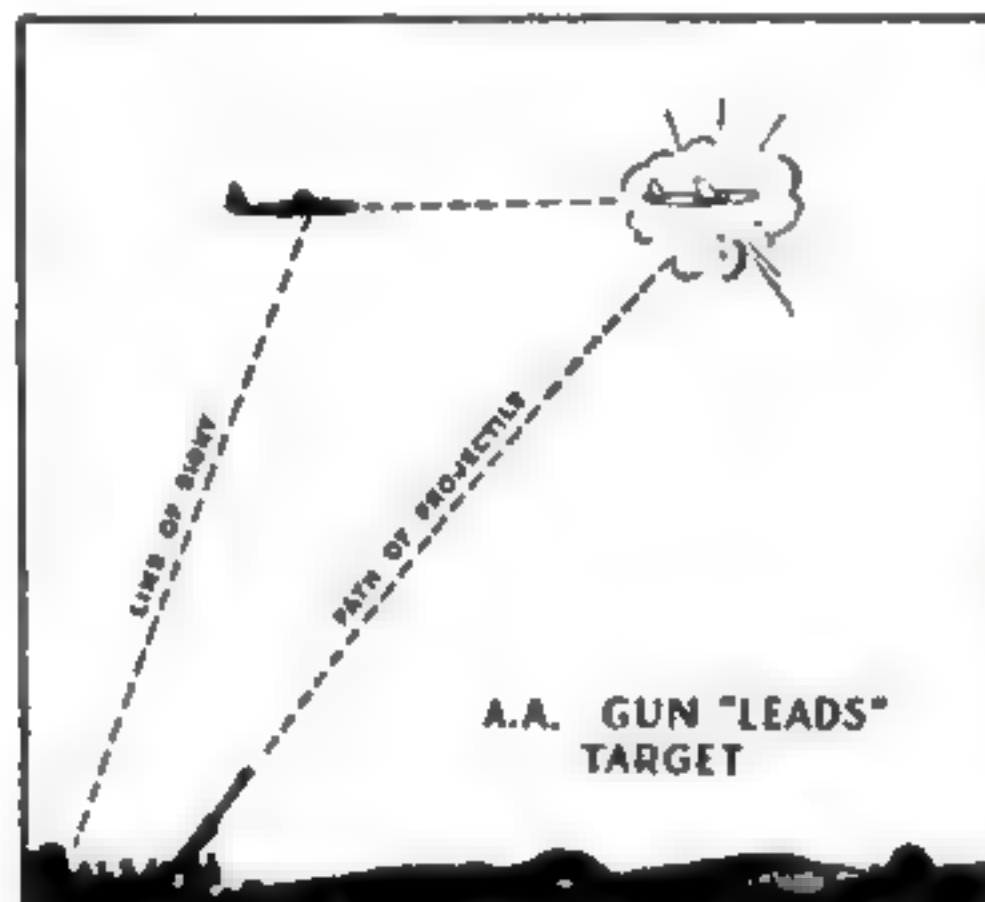
2. There are three ways to take the sting out of enemy air power, and invading Allied armies use all three. First, bombers attack enemy air fields. Second, an umbrella of fighter planes goes after attacking enemy planes. Third, as soon as possible after primary landings have been effected, anti-aircraft batteries are set up. These batteries are mechanized and the mechanisms seem like magic itself.



3. Approaching enemy planes are detected and their position and direction of flight determined. At night, this data is transmitted to the Sperry searchlight which spotlights the raiders, sending its inescapable finger of dazzling light up to follow them across the sky. This "blinds" the enemy pilots and makes their planes perfect targets.



4. As the enemy planes come nearer, the Sperry anti-aircraft Director goes to work. This mechanism instantly and continuously solves the problem of where to point the guns, and also determines the time of flight of the projectile so that the aircraft and projectile will arrive simultaneously at the same spot.



5. This accurately computed information is in turn transmitted automatically and continuously to the guns. Here Vickers "hydraulic muscles" come into play. They automatically move the guns in accordance with the Director's orders... "leading" the plane just as a duck hunter leads a flying duck. The fuse is timed automatically so that the shell will explode at the exact range to do the most damage to the enemy plane.



6. Good as this equipment is, it is worthless without a tough, well-trained team of men to operate it. A nervous glance at the sky, when a man should be adjusting a dial, means the difference between a hit and a miss. Demonstration of what a gun crew can do with these devices occurred on Guadalcanal. There a single battery of guns bagged Japanese planes at the rate of better than one plane per minute.

7. Let us make it clear that although most of the devices which aid our anti-aircraft gun crews were developed by Sperry, we didn't do this job alone. We worked with the Army and Navy at every step.

And right now, while thousands of Sperry workers are laboring day and night to turn out these instruments, Army and Navy specialists are working with our inventors, research men, and engineers to perfect still further improvements.

More than 138 subcontractors in 12 different states help our Gyroscope company produce the Sperry Director.

The Ford Motor Company also is making

these directors under non-royalty-patent licensing agreements.

Our Vickers company supplies the hydraulic mechanism which moves the guns, and 48 subcontractors supply parts.

In short, producing the equipment for our anti-aircraft batteries requires the same kind of teamwork you find in the gun crews who man them.

This work also requires exceptionally fine craftsmanship and minds that are always searching for "a better way to do it"... qualities that characterized Sperry in its peacetime work before the war, and qualities that will characterize its peacetime products after the war is over.

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS!

SPERRY CORPORATION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Ford Instrument Company, Inc.

Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc.

Vickers, Inc.

Vickers, Inc., Waterbury Tool Division

WAR FRONTS

★ ★ ★ ★ **B**ecause of the constantly increasing number of men on the different fronts, it is necessary for us to steadily increase our production and to make sure our men are NEVER in need of supplies of any kind.

Our Government has entered into contracts with American industry to pay for the labor and material to produce munitions of war. It is our privilege to help pay for these munitions through the best investment in the world—

WAR BONDS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

AMERICA AND THE FUTURE (continued)

churia, our impeccable legal record will have been vindicated, and international law will be that much stronger. Americans need not blush for a foreign policy that supports international law. But they can be bored with a policy that seeks no more than the law's letter.

The problem of international law is not only to strengthen it, but to keep it in touch with reality. International law can be made in three ways. The first is by international courts of specific jurisdiction, whose interpretations of international law all civilized nations will accept. We have taken a leading part in promoting such courts ever since Elihu Root's day. Last month a committee of the American Bar Association urged a new world court as part of the postwar settlement, and an extension of other tribunals. The U. S. should certainly be for that.

A second, and ultimately the most important, source of international law is international legislation, now made by multilateral agreements. Someday, to be really effective, such legislation must come from a sovereign world government, which (as we have seen) we are not likely to get very soon. But those who would promote real international law are long-term plotters for the Parliament of Man. Therefore their goal demands a universal electorate of free, educated, world-minded citizens. A bold stand for international law should include the ultimate advocacy of an International Bill of Human Rights. Americans can be for that, too.

The third source of international law is the policies of strong nations like ourselves. The very flexibility of international law, as at present constituted, gives America the right and duty to interpret it not only judiciously, but in accordance with our own best aspirations for mankind. Judges make law; over wide areas of the law the U. S. is the sole judge; and every judge has a human bias. Our bias in all such cases should be for human freedom.

Secretary Hull himself professes this bias. "The spirit of liberty is the only real foundation of political and social stability," said he last year. These are not new ideas. American revolutionaries like Tom Paine correctly believed that liberty would never be safe here until it was established throughout the world. That is why Paine fought for liberty in France. Today most of mankind is still unfree; but Mr. Hull's words are a pale echo of Paine's. His actions speak even less loudly.

If freedom under law were generally accepted as the living principle of U. S. foreign policy, the State Department's diplomacy of expediency (Vichy, Darlan, Franco, etc.) would have aroused far less popular suspicion than it has. But in one situation after another we seem to muff our chance to take a strong stand for human freedom. No doubt circumstance, or bigger game, or even international law itself has stood in our way. But we are our only judge in world affairs when our security is concerned. Why cannot we be equally powerful (though equally judicious) when the issue is human freedom? To win the peoples' following, our foreign policy must be safe and sound; but it must also use American power for some great end that the people believe in. Such an end is human freedom.

Thus freedom under law should be the cornerstone but not the whole of U. S. foreign policy. The whole may be summarized as follows:

- 1) We want a world in which American territory is secure from attack, and we must depend on both our own military strength and peace-keeping agreements with other powers to make it so.
- 2) We want a world in which American prosperity can increase, by being shared with all other peoples.
- 3) We want a world in which freedom is safe here because it is extended everywhere with the help of a growing system of law, backed by the might of America and all other freedom-loving nations.

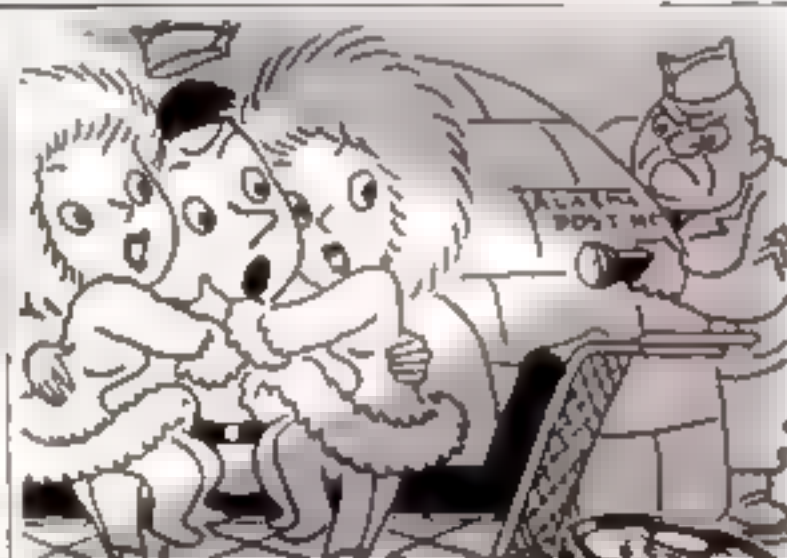
And this can be our foreign policy only if the American people agree that it should be. They cannot reject it on the ground that it does not express their self-interest, for it does. Security, prosperity, freedom; they are inseparable. A Kelland plan is not a foreign policy, since it expresses only part of our self-interest. But neither is the Four Freedoms, for it has not been related to the problem of U. S. national survival in a way the U. S. people understand.

On our cornerstone, freedom under law, can be built the armaments and the alliance system we need for elementary security. By it can be tested the success or failure of our special relations with Britain, with Russia, with China, with anybody. It is the proper test too of our economic policy, to promote worldwide expansion. It is a principle on which our nation was founded, and in pursuit of which our nation will someday merge into the single nation of mankind. It is an American principle. Perhaps this war is worth fighting just to rediscover it.



Smoother,
creamier,
makes thrifty wartime meals go big!

AMERICA'S LARGEST SELLING
PREPARED MUSTARD



Isn't this a pretty sight?
It keeps the cold from him all night!
But what's that bright
and glaring light?
The Sergeant with a flash
. . . Goodnight!



You can buy them as before
When it's over there'll be more



SUN SWEET means
"sun sweet"
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GROWERS

SUN SWEET PRUNES, APRICOTS, PEACHES
MIXED FRUITS, AND PRUNE JUICE

CALIFORNIA PRUNE & APRICOT GROWERS ASSN.

THE WINNER
and still champion

In his first picture since he captured the coveted Academy Award... This time he's a dashing devil-may-care in Louis Bromfield's heart-warming story. There's excitement waiting for him—and you, too—when he tips his hat to an unusual lady! Did we say "one"? Man, there are three—and all unusual

**James
CAGNEY**
in

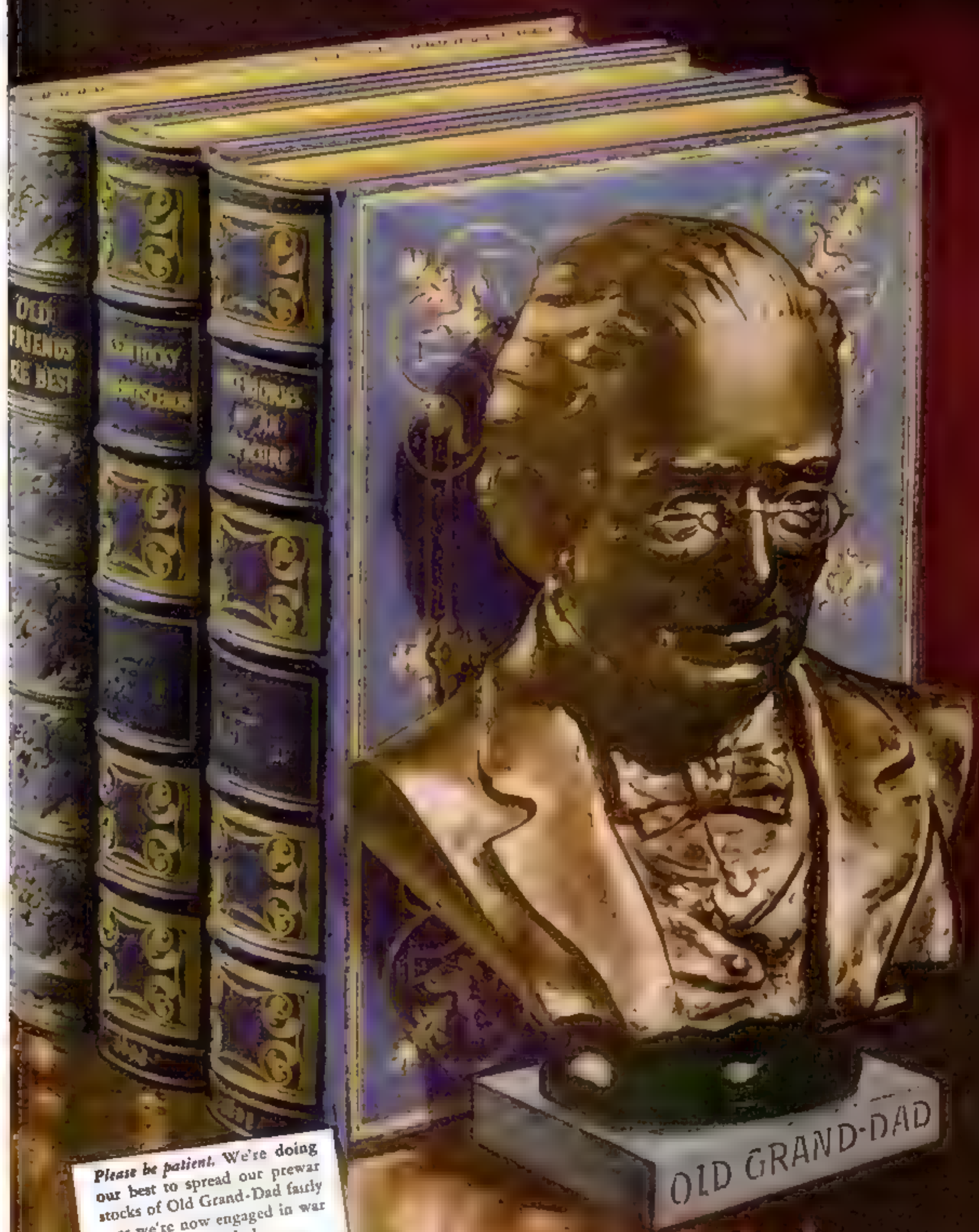
**JOHNNY
COME LATELY**

JAMES CAGNEY in "JOHNNY COME LATELY"
with GRACE GEORGE • MARJORIE MAIN
and MARJORIE LORD • HATTIE McDANIEL • EDWARD McNAMARA
A WILLIAM CAGNEY PRODUCTION

Directed by WILLIAM K. HOWARD
Screen Play by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
FROM THE NOVEL "McLEOD'S FOLLY"
By LOUIS BROMFIELD
RELEASED THRU
UNITED ARTISTS



HEAD OF THE BOURBON FAMILY



Please be patient. We're doing our best to spread our prewar stocks of Old Grand-Dad fairly—as we're now engaged in war production of alcohol.



This Whiskey is 4 Years Old

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100 PROOF



LATIN QUARTER CHORUS GIRLS EARN \$55 A WEEK, HAVE ONE NIGHT OFF IN EIGHT. STANDING IN CENTER IS PAMELA BRITTON, VOCALIST. BESIDE HER IS BARBARA BELMORE

THE LATIN QUARTER

It has a big Broadway floor show
that draws out-of-town customers

At Broadway and 48th Street, where the big, noisy night club known as the Latin Quarter now stands, cabarets have come and gone for almost a generation. Here, in the flaming 1920's, was the Palais Royal where couples used to fox-trot to *Arion* and *Whispering* as played by balloon-shaped Paul Whiteman's band. Later the site became the Cotton Club, complete with red-checked tablecloths and Duke Ellington's resonant music. For a time it was a chop-suey joint called the Palais d'Or. Through Prohibition and into Repeal, in plenty and in want, it has been a great many places.

Now, as the Latin Quarter, it offers a floor show that combines the gaudier features of a country fair, a bill at the old Palace and a burlesque. From the moment the show opens with chorus girls lying on their backs and holding their legs in the air (above), there is swift, uninterrupted action that includes a dog act, a dance team, a former member of Gus Edwards' Kids and, in the tumbling Cristians, even the fruition of the old gag about may all your children be acrobats. And always, of course, there are the girls. To out-of-towners, all this represents Broadway in its more devilish and more riotous moments.

*Ah-h-h!...that
wonderful BRIGGS!*



Runner-up to a sweetheart's kiss in sheer "yum-yum", Briggs tobacco holds the record for pipe-pleasure. That heavenly aroma is your tip-off on its rich, smooth taste, its full-bodied mildness that keeps taste buds quivering with joy. You see, Briggs is cask-mellowed for years—longer than many expensive blends—and its tender, golden tobaccos have ripened to perfection. Don't miss it—try Briggs today.



The Smoke
with
a Smile

PRODUCT OF P. LORILLARD COMPANY

REMINDER TO MEMBERS

of the world's most
popular After-Shave Club



WITH certain essential ingredients going into war production, the supply of Aqua Velva is limited. There is now less Aqua Velva to go around—to meet the demand from the Armed Forces as well as civilians.

Avoid waste. By using Aqua Velva sparingly you should be able to enjoy it more often. Cool and invigorating, just a few drops leave your face feeling softer and smoother after shaving. Clean, refreshing scent. It's the world's most popular after-shave lotion.



A FEW OF THE MEMBERS

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
ALBERT SPALDING
DENIS CONAN DOYLE
MAJOR
GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT
NORMAN ROCKWELL
LUCIUS BEEBE

Latin Quarter (continued)



Harrison and Fisher, the show's dance team, have extensive vaudeville, night-club, musical-comedy experience. Here they do the familiar apache number. Club's formula calls for show made up of certain type acts. Apache dance is always included.



Disrobing scene is done in silhouette by Ruth Harrison. When License Commissioner Moss outlawed burlesque in New York City in 1940, night-club owners were forced to discontinue strip-tease numbers. Subterfuges like above became common.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 121

Do You Know...

WHY YOUR DOG BOLTS HIS FOOD?

It's his dog nature. He relishes his food in his stomach, not in his mouth

THE MAKERS OF IDEAL DOG FOOD TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION

You can't change a dog's instinctive habits, so why try. When he eats he gulps his food—wolves it down in big chunks. That's because he gets the *real* eating pleasure and satisfaction in his stomach.

The expert Dog Nutritionists who created Ideal Dog Food knew this. They set out, years ago, to develop "the complete, all-in-one" food for dogs. They knew many other things, too, about dogs' eating habits... That your dog never sees the red in meat because he is color-blind... It looks gray to him... That good juicy red meat as a sole, day-after-day diet is not best for your dog... That the "complete" food must contain (1) highest grade animal protein (meat and glandular products). (2) Vitamin "A" that stays potent. (3) Accessory food factors of liver and essential vitamins. (4) Calcium and phosphorus. (5) Correct proportions of carbohydrates, fats, etc.

After testing hundreds of formulas and

manufacturing methods, these Dog Nutritionists developed a formula that contained all desired elements in best combination. They called it "The complete all-in-one food for dogs"—and they made it moisture-free.

This wonderful food is available for your dog today in Ideal Dog Food.

Ideal Retains "A" Vitamins Indefinitely



Putting Vitamin "A" into a food and having it stay there are two very different things. Chemical analyses prove that Vitamin "A" is fugitive, fleeting—that in time it escapes—disappears—evaporates

—from even the tightest container.

As a result of years of research Wilson & Co. offers in Ideal a dog food which retains these otherwise fugitive, potent "A" Vitamins indefinitely.

Animals Learn by Associating Actions with Rewards

The beautiful circus horse prances through his act perfectly. Why? Because he knows that a few lumps of sugar will be his reward.

Training your dog to eat a type of food that is new to him and better for him is done the same way.

Once he learns that by eating Ideal he is rewarded with a very pleasant and satisfying sensation in his stomach, he will eat it day after day and relish it.



INCREDIBLE, BUT TRUE—Dogs Actually Ignore Fresh Meat!

Under impartial laboratory supervision, Ideal Dog Food has been fed exclusively to three generations of dogs. This means that the only food these dogs have ever had is the Ideal Dog Food you can buy today, and distilled

water. They have become so accustomed to this complete food, and their stomachs relish it so keenly—that no other food interests them. When fresh meat is offered them they actually ignore it. Incredible, but true!

FACTS WORTH KNOWING IF YOU LOVE YOUR DOG

Fresh meat alone is not the best everyday diet for your dog.

Ideal Dog Food is just as attractive to your dog's eyes as red meat. He sees both of them as a shade of gray.

Your dog eats green grass because he instinctively feels the need of Vitamin "A." The carotene he gets from green grass provides Vitamin "A" activ-

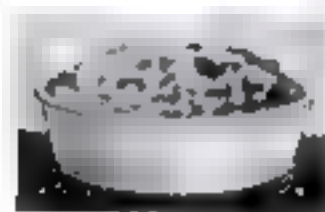
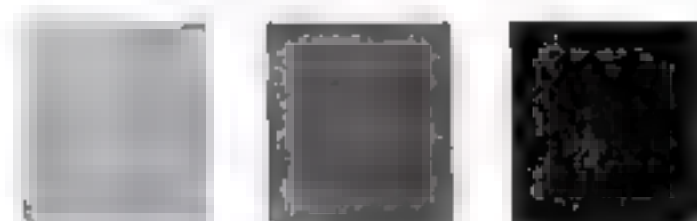
ity when it is taken into his system.

No table-scrap meat is needed to make Ideal complete. It contains highest grade animal protein (meat and meat by-products) in carefully studied ratios.

Even if there were no war—if the dealer's shelves were loaded with canned dog foods—you could buy no more perfect food for your dog than Ideal.

ALL DOGS ARE COLOR-BLIND

They see only varying degrees of gray



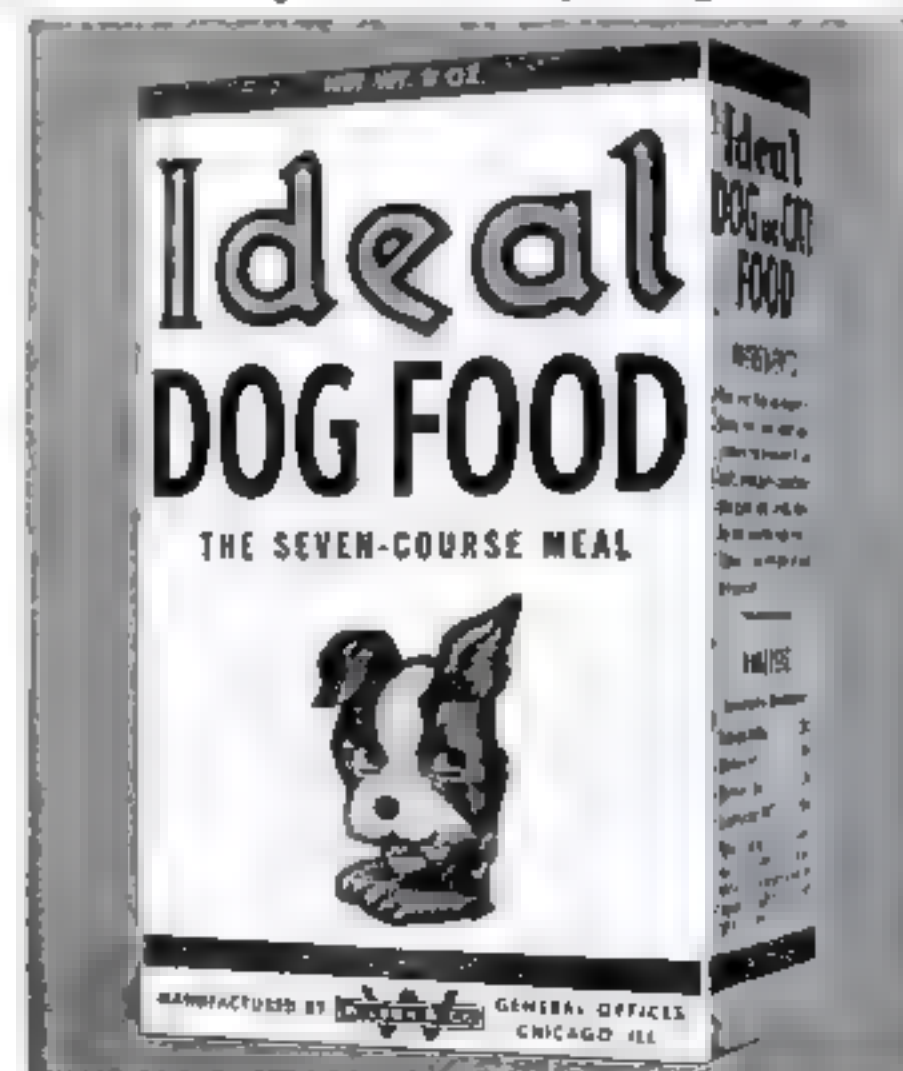
THIS IS THE COLOR OF BEEF TO YOUR DOG'S EYES—It is about the same color as Ideal

THE IDEAL "BOLUS" METHOD WILL GET YOUR DOG STARTED ON IDEAL



THE COMPLETE, "ALL-IN-ONE" DOG FOOD—Through generations of domestication, the food requirements of the dog have changed. He needs food factors not present

in meat alone but adequately supplied in the complete, all-in-one *mixed* diet furnished by Ideal Dog Food. See Your Dealer for **FREE BOOKLET**.



Ideal DOG FOOD—THE SEVEN-COURSE MEAL A PRODUCT OF



Adventures of
LONGINES
THE WORLD'S MOST HONORED WATCH



The watch that was recalled to service

The vogue for men's strap watches swept the world as an aftermath of World War I. Thousands of our fighting men bought their first Longines strap watches while in service during the last war. The rugged Longines military watch shown above was bought by an American Artillery Officer from the Quartermaster Corps in France in 1918 and received its baptism of fire in the decisive St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles. For 10 years after the war, it shared the rough and ready life on a Montana ranch, and then it was put aside. Suddenly, the years of peace ran out and war came again. Our Artillery Officer was called for active duty, and the old Longines military watch was recalled to service... still in fine condition, ready to go. Countless incidents such as this have made the reputation of Longines watches for dependability—for keeping good time for a long, long time.

*Based on documents in our files Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc., New York, Montreal, Geneva; also makers of the Wittnauer Watch, a companion product of unusual merit.

Longines
WINNER OF 10 WORLD'S FAIR GRAND PRIZES
AND 28 GOLD MEDAL AWARDS



The beating heart of every Longines Watch is the Longines "Observatory Movement," world honored for greater accuracy and long life. *U.S. Pat. 2,107,000.



The Cristiani Family, famous throughout the world for its work in circuses, performs spectacular somersaults at the Latin Quarter. Only six of the family's 26 professional members are in the show. The Latin Quarter always has at least one acrobatic act.



The Gaudsmith Brothers, Max (left) and Henry, have one of funniest dog acts in show business. Bobby and Pete, their two French poodles, have understudy named Poochie, who takes over when either is indisposed. Poodles are rewarded with candy.



LEDA ANN BORG, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera, sings French's Bird Seed in her pet canary.

A song that thrills the stars can cheer your home, too

Discover the joy all Hollywood has found in the companionship of a canary. You'll thrill to his beautiful melody. You'll love watching his saucy habits. And you'll agree with the enthusiastic stars that no more than pays his way with the shine he brings into your home. And, as Hollywood does, feed your canary French's Bird Seed to help keep him a happy, cheerful singer.



OWN A CANARY...THE ONLY PET THAT SINGS!

DERBY SAUCES
FIRST AID FOR WARTIME COOKS

DERBY BARBECUE SAUCE
Adds z-z-z to wartime cooking! You'll bless the delicious flavor it imparts to war-stretched meat loaf or left-overs. Perks up the goodness of fish, cheese, stew, salad dressing, sandwiches, meat. Send for "Stretching Foods in Wartime" recipes.

Derby, Crutcher Co., Dept. M, Chicago



FREE RECIPE BOOK


ALSO: DERBY MEAT SAUCE • HOT SAUCE • CHOP STEW SAUCE

BUY WAR BONDS

FOR VICTORY

Uppermost Quality Underfoot

Non-Slip
CAT'S PAW
Rubber Heels and Soles



My 8 hour Beauty Treatment

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

In Paramount's "SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"

Between scenes script featuring CLAUDETTE COLBERT

WE: (admiring Miss Colbert's flawless complexion) Come, come, Miss Colbert—eight hours in a beauty parlor is about right for *some* people. But *you*, surely you're kidding.

SHE: Who said "beauty parlor"? I simply mean I get eight hours' sleep at night. And when we're making a picture, that means *every* night. Any less is too risky.

WE: No fun to start the day feeling tired.

SHE: Looking tired is worse. You can't fool the camera's eye.

WE: Nor the human eye, either—usually. But lots of girls try...By the way, Miss Colbert, do you ever have trouble getting to sleep?

SHE: Not often. When I do...I read. But most nights, I fall asleep immediately—my bed is so comfortable.

WE: Could-er-a-these North Star blankets have anything to do with that?

SHE: Heavens yes! They're so light and fleecy and warm—really. I feel terribly lucky to have them. I bought them *ages* ago.

WE: By the way, they're back on the market again.

SHE: Gracious! Why didn't you tell me? You *knew* I needed a pair for the guest room. Quick, the phone!

FREE BOOKLET ON SLEEP. Discusses whole subject from every angle—48 pages of breezily written good sense to help you get your basic beauty treatment. Write North Star Woolen Mill Company, 206 So. 2nd Street, Minneapolis 1, Minn.



SLEEP IS YOUR BEST BEAUTY TREATMENT

North Star

ALL WOOL BEAUTY NAP BLANKETS



North Star Blankets
are again on sale at
your favorite store
(Navy needs are
being fully met, too)





"Don't these guys ever eat anything but Baby Ruth?"

Well, Soldier, anywhere and anytime you do "fatigue" duty, you'll think the same . . .

Because wherever our fighters go, Baby Ruth goes too. And so do many other fine foods produced and packaged by Curtiss Candy Company.

Our big food plants are working day and night to keep pace with the demands of the Armed Forces . . . and the home front as well.

Active, hard-working people realize that Baby Ruth and Butterfinger are *great* candy bars, rich in dextrose sugar, providing real food energy to help folks fight fatigue, to carry on their work and play.

While we are not always able to keep all dealers supplied with Baby Ruth and Butterfinger we promise you our best efforts to produce both the quantity you demand and the quality you expect of these great American Candy Bars.

BUY U. S.
WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS



When you don't find
BABY RUTH
on the candy counter
remember . . . Uncle
Sam's needs come
first with us as
with you.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY • Producers of Fine Foods • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Latin Quarter (continued)



George Price, show's star, does impersonations. Here he does Eddie Cantor.



Al Jolson bawling *Mammy* is done by Price, who has a Stock Exchange seat.



George M. Cohan's *Yankee Doodle Dandy* is always surefire with Price audiences.



George Jessel is parodied mercilessly. Price brings out "ham" in his subjects.



The three dictators, Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito, are caricatured on the backs of three chorus girls' panties. Customers then hurl cotton balls at shapely back-sides.



"HERE'S HOW I DID" says popular WOODY HERMAN, top-flight orchestra leader



Mr. Herman always insists on White Rock...claims it makes his drinks taste better...helps keep him feeling fit next day. White Rock is mineral water, **SUPER-CHARGED**, with a sparkle that stays to the end of your drink.



He takes a glass of plain, sparkling White Rock before going to bed and again in the morning for good health's sake. You see, White Rock is beneficial, more healthful on the alkaline side.



The beneficial natural mineral salts in White Rock combat acidity, help keep you feeling fit next day.



White Rock
SPARKLING MINERAL WATER
ON THE ALKALINE SIDE

Save with the BIG BOTTLE! - enjoy the best for about 3¢ a highball

In The Service

Keen, alert, thoroughly trained, the WAVES are adding another brilliant chapter to the history of the United States Navy. They are doing "woman service" for their country at a time when it needs them most.

Your Fisk Tire Dealer is thoroughly trained to give you "woman service" at a time when your tires need expert care more than ever before. Wherever you see the sign of the famous Fisk Boy, America's best-loved trade mark, you will find a friendly, experienced Fisk Tire Dealer whose business it is to serve you.

TIME TO RE-TIRE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FISK

Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts • Division of United States Rubber Company
Makers Of The Safety Stripe Tread





To a concertina obbligato provided by Sallie Wareham, junior at Sarah Lawrence, Gary Dunn paddles his canoe over the ruffled waters. Gary is in his last year at Phillips Academy, Andover.



At Barn Rock Bay, picnickers stretch their legs by exploring the woods before settling down to lunch. Here ancient boulders are rough with lichens and abraded by ice of immemorial winters.

Life Goes on a Canoe Picnic

Youngsters bid farewell to summer with last lovely day under the sun on bright waters of Lake Champlain

For anyone who loves green woods, still water and a bright sun, summer's end is like the end of youth. But to everyone who thus loves summer, there comes one sweet climactic day, encompassing in its unforgettable hours the full serenity and exaltation of the season. One such day marked the end of summer for a group whose vacation on Lake Champlain was brought

to a happy conclusion by the canoe trip pictured here.

Flanked by the Green Mountains on the east and the Adirondacks on the west, Lake Champlain is a magic spot to those Easterners who know its wooded shores. Some of the girls shown on these pages have spent their summers at Westport on Lake Champlain since they could walk. Many of the boys grew up at Camp Dudley,

oldest organized summer camp for boys, situated just outside Westport. Over all of them, poignantly aware of the advent of autumn, of school—some aware, too, of the imminence of their 18th year—this last tranquil outing under a hazy August sun wove bittersweet enchantment. It was au revoir to the lake they loved and farewell to a summer they would remember always.



Juicy watermelon is sliced by Ruth Ellenwood while Randy Smith stands by, mouth watering. Ruth is the daughter of Reverend James Lee Ellenwood, clergyman-author of Brooklyn, N. Y.



Upon a sandy beach canoeists disembark for picnic lunch specially prepared for them by chef of the Westport Inn. In this sheltered cove the sun was hot and cicadas sang in the treetops.



A HARMONY OF GREAT AMERICAN
WHISKIES HAS MADE IT

America's Luxury Whiskey.

PARK & TILFORD DISTILLERS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y. - A BLEND OF STRAIGHT WHISKIES - 86 PROOF

Canoe Picnic (continued)



Aquatics start immediately after lunch when Salhe Wareham insists that no swimmer need fear postprandial cramps so long as he enters water immediately after eating, before food starts to digest. Although skeptical of her dubious theory, the others



Join her in the water and fight gets under way with Sallie on Gary Dunn's shoulders and Ruth Ellenwood on Randy Smith's. After several moments of cautious sparring, opponents clash and the match terminates with everyone sputtering but undrowned.

YELLO-BOLE



the honey-cured smoke

The secret of this famous pipe is the special, exclusive treatment we give the bowl, with three kinds of honey, carefully blended. You can pick it up and smoke it the first time with absolutely no "breaking-in" whatever! No waiting for your new pipe to become fit to smoke—the bowl is not charred and closed by burning, but mellowed by the honey and heat. Stays sweet continuously. Get Yello-Bole today.



YELLO-BOLE  STANDARD \$1
YELLO-BOLE  IMPERIAL \$1.50
YELLO-BOLE  PREMIER \$2.50

YELLO-BOLE • 630 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BEST BUY

you ever made!



Never in your life, have you made a wiser investment than in the War Bonds you're salting away every payday! Another swell buy (we know you'll agree) was your wise selection of a fine new Alligator Raincoat, to guard your wartime health and clothes in wind and rain! Like a War Bond, it will see you through for years to come. For style, quality, dependability and value—truly "the best buy in rainwear"! If you're not yet an Alligator owner, see your dealer, as limited stocks are available. The Alligator Company, St. Louis, New York, Los Angeles.

*Featured in Better
Dealers Everywhere*

ALLIGATOR

Rainwear

Because... IT'S SURE TO RAIN!

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS MEAL FOR A MANTIS

Sirs

Here is a photo from the violent world of insects which I consider a very appropriate subject in the present world. The praying mantis had been sitting quietly with its spiked mandibles up in the air, waiting. Suddenly a grasshopper flew too

close and the legs went down—the mantis trap snapped shut. This photo (below) shows the mantis devouring its prey like corn on the cob.

PAUL GRISWOLD HOWES
The Bruce Museum
Greenwich, Conn.



"BUCK"

Sirs

No Easter bunny is "The Buck," battle-scarred mascot of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, Mass. The Buck lives under a comber's house and gets his rations from the officer's mess. The other day a toment came

along and tried to cut in. Result, Buck lost an ear (as shown in the photo below) but the cat limped away, very much the loser. He hasn't been back, either.

KEITH JONES
New York N. Y.



**"Let's get
on with
the War"**

Gen. MacArthur

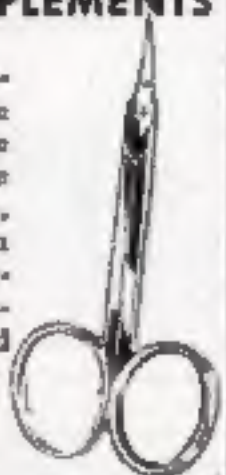
**BUY BUY
BUY**

**U.S. WAR
SAVINGS
BONDS**



La Cross
AMERICA'S FINEST
Surgical instruments
MANICURE IMPLEMENTS

Treasure your precision-ground La Cross manicure implements. They may be the last you can get for the duration. The craftsmen, who fashioned them in peace-time, today are making vital surgical instruments for America's armed forces. After victory La Cross implements will be better than ever.



Schnefel Bros. Corporation, Newark, N. J. Est. 1903

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

SNAKE ON A POLE

Sirs:

Quite a lot of excitement was caused recently in Montecito, Calif. when a resident saw a snake on top of an electric pole. He got a gun and fired two shots at it, without effect. Somebody else called a museum and said a rare South Pacific coral snake was on the pole. Finally the Southern California Edison Co., confessed that it was a rubber snake, put there to scare off the woodpeckers which are hard on poles in this part of the country. Enclosed is a picture of the "scare-crow" snake.

JAMES D. HARDMAN
Long Beach, Calif.



SWEATER GIRL

Sirs:

As these two pictures indicate, *Colony Jane* became a lady in the jungles of Guadalcanal. Accustomed to winging through the clouds in nude abandon, Jane was quickly converted into a sweater girl, following a colonel's inspection of the Flying Fortress squadron to which she was attached.

BILL STOCKWELL
Oklahoma City, Okla.
P.S. Pictures were brought back by a marine who doesn't want his name used.



Their Needs Come First...



Your sons and daughters in the armed services must have vital sleeping equipment. So, today Burton-Dixie is manufacturing fine mattresses, pillows, sleeping bags and other equipment to fill *their* needs. That is the way you would want it... and we are proud to be called on to help fill this job.

We believe that the work we are doing now will contribute greatly to finer sleeping equipment for *you* after the war. Slumberon Mattresses, De Luxe Bedsprings, Izolin Pillows and Comforters will again offer the finest in sleeping comfort. In the meantime, use the money you had planned to spend for a new mattress to buy more war bonds.

"Wait until this war is won... then buy that new Slumberon."

Burton

BURTON-DIXIE CORP.

Main Office: Chicago 8, Illinois

MANUFACTURERS OF

Slumberon
MATTRESSES

DeLuxe
BEDSPRINGS

IZOLIN
PILLOWS

Out on a Limb

ABOUT WHAT BATTERY TO BUY?



The "Million-Mile" Clipper uses AUTO-LITE Batteries for its ocean-spanning flights.



AUTO-LITE Batteries have been proved under fire on every fighting front.



Buy the battery that is the choice of experts

When you buy a battery you won't be out on a limb—if you are guided by the experts who choose batteries for the world's toughest transportation services. For example a million-mile trans-ocean flying record has just been established by a Pan-American Clipper equipped with Auto-Lite batteries.

Auto-Lites, too, are specified for service with our fighting forces in tanks, half-tracks, jeeps... wherever dependable power counts.

Get the longer life... the extra power you need. Buy an Auto-Lite battery—specified as original equipment by leading automotive engineers.

AUTO-LITE BATTERY CORPORATION
TOLEDO 1, OHIO
Manufacturing Plants at: Niagara Falls, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Oakland, Oklahoma City, Toronto

✓ Your Auto-Lite Battery service man is an expert who can advise you on the size and type of battery that will give you best service and longer life.

AUTO-LITE BATTERIES

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

FAMILY GROUP

Sirs:

When I left New York the other day to join my family for a little rest near Babylon, L. I., this is what I found on my arrival. Reading from left to right: dog, Pete, age 9 months; cat, Queenie, age

2 months; son, Richard, age 13 months; fly, age unknown.

AL GOODMAN

Astoria, N. Y.



FIRST LESSON

Sirs:

Here is what happened to a perfectly good pair of rubber gloves—the last ones I had, as a matter of fact. My 12-year-old son, Eugene, had been reading in the papers about how they needed youngsters for farm work. He also knew we were planning a visit soon to his grandfather's farm. So he rigged himself up this neat little device for learning to milk a cow. He

punched holes in two fingers and filled the glove with water, which made quite a milky sound hitting the pail between his knees (below). I came upon him doing this quite unexpectedly, and slipped back in the house to get my camera.

MRS. C. A. REESE

St. Petersburg, Fla.



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That's why Rationing was born

Few people are crocodiles—they aren't grabbers by intent or greedy by nature.

But it would be easy to slip into the category of the greedy in times like these. And that's why rationing was born—needed things being scarce must be distributed evenly in fairness to everyone.

Less vital things have not been rationed. And only your own Americanism dictates that you buy these sparingly. Buy only what

you need. Give the other fellow a chance.

In the same sense of fairness your dealer may limit you to one bottle of IMPERIAL at a time. And you can see why he might—all of us must help make the present supply of whiskey last longer than originally intended, now that distillers are making war alcohol instead of whiskey.

Remember—one man's banquet may mean another's bare cupboard.

Blended whiskey. 86 proof. 70% grain neutral spirits. Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill.

IMPERIAL - it's "velvety"

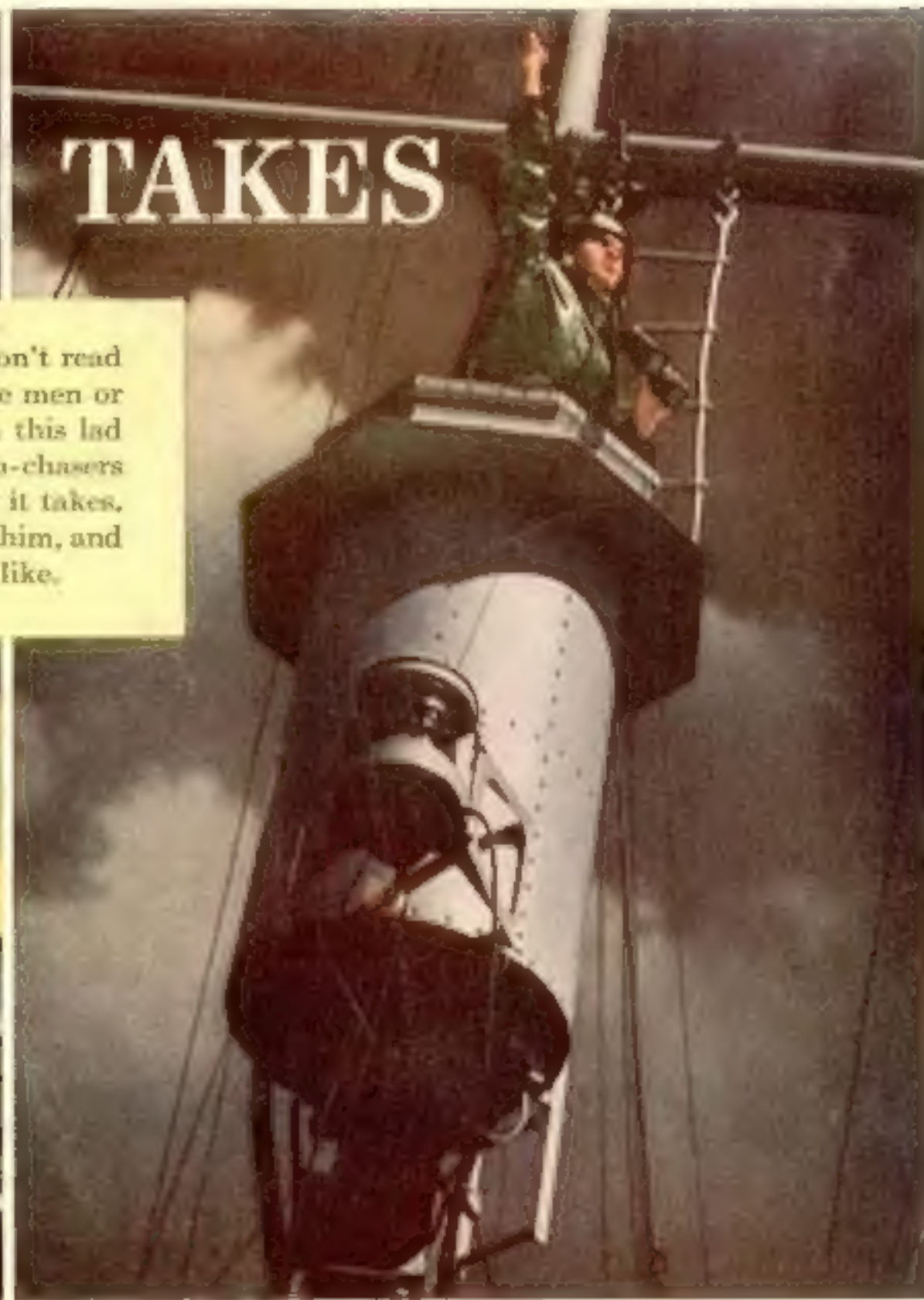
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



THEY'VE GOT WHAT IT TAKES



SUBMARINE SLUGGER—You don't read much about the submarine patrol—the men or their ships. But, you can take it from this lad in the crow's nest (*right*)—these sub-chasers and the men who man 'em have what it takes. Light up a cool, flavorful Camel with him, and listen as he tells you (*below*) what it's like.



First in the Service

THE FAVORITE CIGARETTE WITH MEN IN THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, AND COAST GUARD IS CAMEL
(Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges and Canteens)



CAMELS
HAVE BEEN A
STANDBY WITH
ME FOR 8 YEARS.
THEY SUIT ME
TO A 'T'

LISTEN to the look-out of the submarine patrol:
"You're up there all alone in that pitching, swaying tin can of a crow's nest. Your eyes are burning holes through the mist and rain. Sure, you're glad when your watch is over. Then it's me for a Camel first thing. Man, that full, round flavor says 'all's well' and then some!"

Not only with you, sailor, but with men in *all* the services, the favorite is Camel. They've got what it takes for steady smoking pleasure—the extra mildness and the lasting good flavor of costlier tobaccos, expertly blended.

CAMELS

H. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



The "T" Zone

—where cigarettes are judged

The "T-ZONE"—Taste and Throat—is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only *your* taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you...and how it affects your throat. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T."



I FIND CAMELS
JUST RIGHT
FOR ME. EASY
ON MY THROAT
AND FULL OF
FLAVOR



"I HELP BUILD SUB-CHASERS," says Inez Dale Myers, naval shipyard worker (*above*). And the Navy man's cigarette is her favorite, too. "I find Camels suit my throat and they don't tire my taste. No matter how much I smoke, Camels always keep their flavorful appeal."